MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FIFTH DAY

Monday, 6th March 1961.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at One of the Clock.

Mr. SPEAKER (Sri S. R. KANTHI, B. A., LL. B.) in the Chair.

Papers laid on the Table.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of additional and supplementary grants for 1960-61 under article 205 (1) of the Constitution of India.

MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Debate Continued

†Sri K. KENCHAPPA (Hiriyur).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, while rising to support the motion of no confidence against the Ministry moved by our Leader, I wish to point out that my reasonings must be viewed not with malice or prejudice but then it must be taken that I am actuated by duty and love to do justice to the country. I should like to place before the Hon'ble Members a few points with reasons so that they can judge whether we have not reached a stage when there should be a change in the Ministry. For this purpose, I wanted to straightaway proceed to mention some of the salient points but unfortunately some of the Hon'ble Members said on the previous day that all these things are done for the sake of election propaganda and therefore we have to view the actual propositions with due care and caution. I submit. Mr. Speaker, that should not be the attitude of any Hon'ble Member here. On the other hand, we have got to take the stand that whatever we do on the floor of the House must be in the interest of the country and for the good of the people. We should not take a partisan view. Persons belonging to any party may make suggestions which may be in the interest of the party itself and which may or may not do good to the country. Once it was said by the Pope that 'names of the parties I detest. That leads to slavery at best.' Afterwards, these things were modified considerably and on some occasion it was said that it was commonly supposed that a man seeking to advance the interests of his party could not at the same time pursue the good of his country. Then, Macaulay said at a later stage that when none was

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† Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the Member concerned.

(Sri K. KENCHAPPA)

for a party then all were for the State. Why I quote all these things is that we have got to be very careful because we have to run a party Government and while doing so we should not think that there is no place for the Opposition. Both the Opposition and the party running the Government form a unit in the administration and while carrying on the various activites we have got to see that the interests of the country at large are the dominant factors.

I proceed now to the points raised by the Leader of the Opposition in his motion and say that there is no need for me to narrate in detail all the aspects because that will be a waste of time. In support of the motion I wish to say that various activities so far carried on by the Mysore Government would convince us that we have reached a time when there should necessarily be a change in the Ministry and if there be no change, perhaps we will be overtaken by a major catastrophy because we, the Members, have been seeing for the last so many years that the good of the State is callously neglected in the variour activities of the State. On the other hand, various things have been done for keeping intact the interests of the people belonging to their party. This has been the dominant feature of the administration. Especially in regard to famine works I should like to say that since 1957 we have been trying our best to show that famine conditions were prevailing in various parts of the State but unfortunately there has been a consistent attempt on the part of the Government to shelve it and they have been saying that there was no such condition. During 1957-58 and especially in October 1958 I had an occasion to tour the entire Mysore State. I saw famine conditions prevailing in major part of the Mysore State and from Gulbarga. I wrote a letter to various Ministers and after I came to Mysore also. I wrote to the various Ministers ande specially to the then Agriculture Minister.

If time is lost like this, Mr. Speaker, you should compensate it. From 1957 up to this day. I have been making all attempts to see that the people who are in extremely distressed conditions are given relief work and adequate relief measures are taken. Various attempts were made and in the end during the last Session when we met at State Development Council, some figures were given to us saying that in Hiriyur Taluk, distress conditions are only in Dharmapura Hobli and in Chellakere Taluk only in Parashurampura Hobli and all sorts of things were stated. In Hosadurga Taluk though the rainfall according to their own statement was very very low they said, there was no distress or famine condition there. Even today, they say there is no famine condition there. It is surprising to know how famine conditions are not prevailing in Hosadurga Taluk though the rainfall was scanty and low there. It is surprising that responsible people make such statements which cannot stand to test. Today the condition of animals is so bad that it is impossible to imagine

and in thes respect I should like to read a letter sent by the Chief Minister himself. It is dated November 1960. It says :

> "During my visit to Chitaldrug on 18th September 1960, it was represented to me that scarcity relief works have to be undertaken immediately in Chitaldrug District. I got the matter looked into. I find that the whole of Challakere Taluk, whole of Molakalmuru Taluk and whole of Hiriyur Taluk and part of Chitaldrug Taluk are affected by scarcity and drought and that adequate steps have already been taken by way of relief in those areas."

I submit, Mr. Speaker, this statement does not mention anything. about Hosadurg. Specially in Srirampur, the condition is very bad. If statistics pertaining to rainfall are seen, the condition in Srirampur Hobli is very bad. Such being the case, what is it that has been done in respect of all these things. They are showing a big list of works stated to have been undertaken. That does not mean that relief is given to the people. On the other hand, lists are sent to me but they are not worked. I have made innumerable representations and I shall show the very letters from various Ministers to prove that they have received letters, but no adequate action is taken. The letter from the Chief Minister further says:

"A large number of relief works have been taken up and they are as follows :—

Chitaldrug Taluk	...	...	11 Works
Challakere Taluk	...	...	25 Works
Hiriyur Taluk	...	...	28 Works
Molakalmuru Taluk	...	...	25 Works."

I narrate these things not for the purpose of showing that they have undertaken them, but to show, how they are thinking in terms of showing something but at the same time they are not interested in working out them. The next thing is very interesting. The letter further says:

> "Improvement of Go-katte : This work is taken up wherever there is demand both as substantive work and also as relief work."

Like this, these works are being taken for the last three years. This is misleading. I use this word with a certain amount of consciousness that these misleading things in the name of Government ought not to have been carried on. A few days back some responsible officer stated that they have received a report stating that there is no famine condition in such acute form and so adequate amounts are not being sanctioned for relief works. Mr. Speaker, though the Chief Minister has stated like that about go-katte, when I approached an Officer in rural part, he said that construction of go-kattes are stopped. Immediately I had to contact the Minister concerned, and he was

(Sri K. KENCHAPPA)

pleased to say that such orders are not passed. About a week back, they supplied a list of construction of gokattes. Whether they have taken up the construction of gokattes or not, however they have shown the names of gokattes in the list. The same letter of Chief Minister further says :

> "Desilting of tanks : This work has been taken up in scarcity areas but has to be discontinued as almost all tanks have received water."

Well, Mr. Speaker, I should like to say, since this letter has been received, there has been no rainfall in that area and even now let them show whether the tanks have got the water or not in Hiriyur Taluk. Today at this minute, I will show in almost all minor tanks in Hiriyur Taluk or Chellakere Taluk, there is no water at all. Land Revenue Code says that remission must be granted if tanks are not filled up and crops are not grown with the help of water. Such being the case, what shall we do if they say that the tanks have received water. I have received a number of letters saying that tanks have not received water. I have toured and asked the Executive Engineer and everyone else. I can quote several instances how the Government represent one thing and do in a different manner, specially in the name of the Government. There must be some consistency and some dependabillity and some integrity while telling these things, why all this conflicting facts? Why all this conflicting story? No work has been done in Hiriyur Taluk though the animals are dying; people have absolutely no stock of food grains and they are going from place to place. I have requested that this heart-rending tale must be stopped immediately. I am referring not only to Hiriyur Taluk; because I have personally seen with my own eyes these things I am able to speak about Hiriyur ; but the same condition may be prevailing in other parts of the State also. These are only some items to show that things represented are not true. Once it was stated by Mr. Speaker that Ministers will have to depend upon the information furnished by the Officers. Yes it is true that they have to depend upon the officers but even that has got some limitation. Inspite of my innumerable letters, I have not been able to get any reply from the concerned officer. They should have said that the contents of my letters are not well-founded or the reports of the Deputy Commissioner are tested and found to be true. Nothing is forthcoming. They say something and be done with it. They have no intention of doing the work. They say that 28 works are taken on hand which cost Rs. 3 lakhs. This is nothing but an estimate but they will have actually not taken up the work on hand. This is nothing short of demoralising the democracy. If I may say so, it may mean something else also. It is not democracy that is prevailing but something else. If these things are allowed to be continued under the name of democracy what worst things can be expected from them. These are only few instances out of so many instances.

Coming to famine, I have got much to speak, but I am afraid, I may not get much time to dwell on this subject. Therefore I am not going to speak on that subject. I want to say one thing *i.e.*, I am not interested in quoting instances. One or two instances may not give any idea or may not be taken for granted that the government have lapsed miserably in all respects. Therefore I have got innumerable aspects, and out of these innumerable aspects, I am touching on one aspect *viz.*, scarcity conditions prevailing in the State. If I go on quoting instances that should not be taken undue advantage of. If I quote an instance, where the Government will say that while carrying out the administaration there will be such lapses and if such lapses are to be continued, they should not be magnified. In the usual course such mistakes will be committed. Such is the argument put forth by the Government I only say that when reason fails, the abuses begin. They should not adopt the course of abusing ; let them work.

Now I will proceed to the aspect of Police Departmant. My intention in drawing their attention to this aspect is, they are telling one thing and acting in different way. That should not have been done. The trends in the Police administrative matters are not congenial for healthy development of the conception of law and order. I wish to show how the Government themselves—most important people in the Government, are conniving with these things. And for that purpose, Mr. Speaker, I once wrote a letter to the Chief Minister and the Inspector General of Police about the various atrocities committed by one Police Inspector. This is not the first time that I am speaking about that gentleman ; on the other hand, there have been interpellations and there have been correspondence against this officer. According to the accepted conventions, I can quote the name of the officer, but I have to obey the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will not allow the names to be repeated here.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA.—For my letter, I have received an acknowledgement on 18th May 1959 from the Superintendent of Police. I had in that letter made various allegations against the Police Inspector who was posted as the Anti-Corruption Officer wih a special duty to trace the unlicensed guns and fire-arms in that district. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, how a person attached to the Anti-Corruption Department could have been posted for a special duty to trace the unlicensed fire-arms. For what purpose he was posted is another aspect. How is it that a man who has been awarded the All India Government Medal very recently for his meritorious service to the State should have been posted for this special work ? Whether he alone traced so many unlicensed fire-arms than the regular police ? I had written in that long letter the injuries caused by this officer. It is a very lengthy letter which I do not want to read it here. Very many people have been disgraced, dishonoured and injured and some people have been detained in custody unlawfully by this officer for more than 15 days. All these things have been perpetrated by the Police. I had tabled an interpellation also about this matter.

Mr. Speaker.—I have not allowed it.

Sri K. Kenchappa.—I am bringing these facts to the notice of this House just to show that they have not replied to my letter even after a lapse of so many years when I had made definite allegations against certain Police Officer. That is the point which I want to urge here. It was not an unambiguous letter. They had not the courtesy to say that the allegations which I had made were well-founded or not. That is a serious matter. As a Member of this House, I had gone from village to village and had brought to the notice of the Government about the actions of the Police.

About the Kuruba a Hostel, it has been stated that an enquiry committee is constituted in order to enquire to what extent the Police have committed the excesses and till today nothing is forthcoming. On the other hand the Divisional Commissioner is appointed to enquire into the matter. An interpellation has also been tabled by Sri V. Srinivasa Setty. In reply to that interpellation, we have received a latter stating that nothing has been done in the matter excepting requesting some officer to report if he can do something in the matter. By this, they have allowed the wound to heel by a natural course and do not allow the wound to heel by applying some medicine. That is how it looks to me. They are not interested in knowing the real aspect of the matter. On the other hand, they want to cure it by a natural process.

1-30 P.M.

Instead of curtailing or discouraging wrong trends that is going on in the police Department, it is rather being encouraged. If such things go on unchecked—In Hiruyur Town, a Police Constable was murdered, and on account of the police people, it has ended in acquittal. That has not been made secret. I have written so many letters saying that the police are coniving with criminals and that they are not actively taking part to see that crimes are prevented. On the other hand, police connive with the criminals and take evidence from the people who are also criminals. This is not a secret. I have written a number of letters; but they have not written anything to me. I have requested the Government to appoint a special police staff with a punitive tax, because the public atrocities are so many. For these the police are conniving. I have written a letter to them. I have addressed a letter to the District Magistrate and to the District Superintendent of police. But no action has been taken. But even after this, another murder was committed, chopping off the head from the body at Doddakere in Hiriyur Taluk.

Mr. Speaker.—The Hon'ble Member has already spoken for more than half an hour.

Sri K. Kenchappa —Let not the Members on the other side think that I wish to narrate events. If I am asked I will stop. In the end I should like to say one thing. Let them not think that these things

are only a few. After all, in the administration of Government, such things do happen and we should not magnify. If the Government are interested, on the floor of the House, I am prepared to show that thousands and thousands of such things are going on in the department. They are talking of one thing and acting in a different manner. I state it absolutely. I press this point because, If things do happen in the usual course, I would not have been so vehement in my represention. On the other hand, I am prepared to convince any resonable Member on the other side that things happening today are leading to a wrong goal, and we will not be able to reach the goal which we intend. Therefore, my prayer is that it is high time that such people who have participated and who have taken part propagating such trends in the society should be displaced by better men.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Arumugham. Should also kindly keep in mind the time-limit.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Is there any time limit for there side ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes. For everybody.

†Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—(Kolar Gold Fields).— Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to have been given an opportunity to discuss on this motion of No-Confidence moved by my friend the Leader of the opposition. Sir, this is not the only motion that have been moved now. There were several other motions agaist the present Ministry. For instance, an Hon'ble Member of this house who happens to be the President of the Congress Committee has said that the present Ministry have no confidence and therefore the Leader of the Legislature party should seek a vote of confidence. Not only that; another Hon'ble Member said that the present ministry has no majority. He has issued a statement. Another Hon'ble Member of this House, a former Chief Minister, said that this ministry represents a group and not the entire party. Therefore, they ought to have moved that the leader of the party should have sought vote of confidence first in the party and seconnly in the House, because, there are so many allegetions against the Ministry. 29 chargers were placed. So many leaders from Delhi and so many Ministers from Delhi came and so much enquiry was made. Therefore, this motion of my friend is only in addition to the motions which were already moved in the party.

Sir, all these motions, 29 charges, quarrelling and disputes between the Leader of the House and the president of the MPCC, who also happens to be an Hon'ble Member of this House, brings to my mind a story. There were two papers called a Morning Star and the Evening Star. Each paper was attacking the other vehemently. The Morning Star running to four pages - you may call it a yellow journal—used to attack the Evening Star. And the Evening Star used to attack the Morning star. Such things were going on for some time. A well-wisher of both the parties thought as to why these two papers should fight like this with each other. Instead of giving news, they were giving only views. He thought—let me call both the Editors and advise them to stop quarrelling.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—If my friend yields, I suggest that the Morning Star cannot attack the Evening Star in the morning, because the same Evening Star may influence the Morning Star.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—You must listen to the story. But before that you have come to a conclusion. What happened was, both the Editors got wide publicity. There was so much of clamour in the papers that some times, the papers would be sold out in a couple of hours of their publication like Kidi. Every officer used to purchase these papers. So the well wisher called the Editors of these papers for conference in his room at 5 o'Clock one day. The Mornining Star Editor came and waited for five, ten and thirty minutes. But the Evening Star Editor had not come. Then he asked the well wisher as to why he had called him. Then the gentleman said, that he was waiting for the Editor of the Eveninig Star as he wanted to advise both of them. The Editor of the Morning Star said that he was the Editor for the Evening Star also and continued that when he started the Morning Star, there was no sale. Therefore he started the Evening Star, and made it a policy to attack each other in the respective papers. People therefore began to think that Evening Star was a different paper and the sales of both the papers rose up and that has a result, he was making profit. So likewise, the quarrel between the Leader of the Opposition and the President of the Congress party is like this.

(*Interruption*)

I am sorry, Sir. Between the Leader of the house and the President of the Congress. The policy of the both persons is the same. Whether you want Jatti or Nijalingappa, the policy is the same. Both are governed by the Mutt. That is how it comes. It so happens that these people want to retain the leadership. They have united now. For what ? This unity in the Congress party is not a political party unity, but unity in one community. When power is given to the masses, the will of the people should prevail. The political majority is there, and then the party rules. But if the communal majority is there, the community rules. As Mr. Shamsunder correctly put it, here in this State one community rules. In Madras, another community rules. In Andhra another, and in Maharashtra, some other community. The majority community always rules The quarrel is there just for commercial politics. They have united now. We have got one objection. They have brought four more Ministers. We have not very much bothered whether they bring four or six. At whose cost ? At the cost of 40 lakhs of Scheduled Castes, at the cost of 30 lakhs of Vokkaligas, 15 lakhs of Muslims, 15 lakhs of Kurubas, 10 lakhs of Naik community a few lakhs of Brahmins and Christians. At the cost of 180 lakhs of other communities, these two people are united now, and four men have been taken to the Cabinet. Out of this, again 50 per cent is given to that community. So, there is a division in profit. That is why this is only a communal Government and therefore it has no place.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—The Ministry does not consist of one community only.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The majority of persons belong to one community. That is why Sri Kadidal Manjappa had a fine wisdom. At the time of formation of United Karnataka he had that vision. Not only he but Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Sri T. Channiah and others opposed the formation of a United Karnataka because if integration took place, one community will become the majority and that community will rule the country.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That was not our motive.

Sri C. M. ARMUGHAM.—There was the far that that community will rule. Therefore they opposed the formation of United Karnataka. For the information of the members I May say that after the States reorganisation no other community is given a chance to become the Chief Minister. That itself shows clearly that this Government is a communal Government. The unity you claim to achieve is only with an eye on the ensuing elections. It is only just to go to voters and say "you may acuse us that for 18 months important development works have been stopped. But now we are united and you must vote for us". In that way, you are going to approach the voters. It is just like a person who has committed theft, decoity, etc., when produced before a Magistrate, saying that he should be pardoned because he is an orphan. This Government's position is just like that. For 18 months they have quarrelled together, put several obstacles, issued several statements and delayed execution of important projects and after taking in four more ministers.....

Sri ALUR HANUMANTHAPPA.—It is just like a family quarrel.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—But, that should not come in the way of State's welfare. Therefore by expanding the Ministry you should not go to the voters and say that you are united. People are awakened and I say that the Congress will be defeated in the general elections because of their internal quarrels.

There is a tamil saying :

(Pona Machchan thirumbi vandan poo manathode). It means, a brother-in-law quarreled and went away and without being invited returned back with a garland. Likewise, you have charged against the ministry headed by the former Chief Minister Sri S. Nijalingappa that it was inefficient that it practised communalism, etc. Therefore, you removed them and now you are bringing in four Members. What does it mean ? It means, just because 29 charges were levelled four seats were given. I was told a highly legal minded person has drafted those 29 charges. If he had drafted another 29 charges that would have brought in 8 Members and if that figure had been multiplied, the entire Cabinet would have come back. Is it fair to do like this ? There are only another 10 months for the general election and where was the urgency to expand the Ministry by taking in four ministers ?

Sri ALUR HANUMANTHAPPA.—In view of the huge expenditure to be incurred in the first year of the Third Plan the Leader might have thought of expanding the ministry.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Therefore, I want to say that the Cabinet should be properly represented. At present the representation is so poor that they are not able to protect the political minorities. As the Hon'ble Member, Sri B. Shamsunder has also said, political minority communities should be properly represented. Here it is not so, in the case of Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Vokka igas Kurubas who form 15 lakhs of population. You might have given a chance to Sri T. Maraippa but it is because he is a capable man to deal with finance. Once late Dr. Ambedkar said about Sri Pant. He said if Mr. Pant is not there, it is not possible for the Congress party to produce another person like Sri Pant. They must go outside the party. Likewise after Sri Mariappa Congress party may not find such a suitable person for finance. They must come this side and choose probably Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.

(*Laughter*)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is the Member carrying on propaganda on behalf of Sri J. B. Mallaradhya?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—What I mean to say is, that representation of Kurubas in the Cabinet is not there. We all know that there are 10 lakhs of Naik Community people. They are backward; but they have no representation in the cabinet. Muslims have no representation. You can have any number of Deputy Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Are they not in the Council of Ministers ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—How can the Deputy Minister be stated that he is in the Council of Ministers? They are not allowed to sit in the Cabinet.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He can say that they are not full-fledged Ministers.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Of course, you are a better politician.

(*Laughter*)

Then I want to come to the point that they have failed to implement the promises made in their election manifesto. Most of them got into this House after making so many promises in 1957. Land reforms was one of them. What happend to your land reforms ? In September 1957 a committee was appointed headed by the present Chief Minister. Then there was a promise made in the Governor's Address in 1958 that a Bill based on the opinions expressed in the Legislature would be placed before the Assembly in that session. The Bill came up, but what happened ? It went back to a Select Committee from which it will never come back again. Therefore, they have failed in their promise. In the Avadi Congress Session in 1955–56 they said that they would introduce land reforms immediately. They have not done that.

Then I come to constitutional rights. We cannot go to a court of law to get implemention of such rights as the directive principles in the Constitution. Take for instance compulsory education. They ought to have introduced compulsory primary education within 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution. They have failed to do that. So, if not the entire Cabinet, at least the Minister for Education Sri Annarao Ganamukhi must resign because he has not been able to implement to directive principle of the Constitution in regard to education. Am I not correct Mr. Speaker ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—He should not ask for the services of the Speaker.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I am only asking the Speaker for his guidance. Then, Sir, my friend Sri Mohisin was making some complaints the other day without any facts. He said that in Sharavathy Valley Project people were not coming forward for work and from that he said that there was no unemployment in the State. Probably he wants to simply support the Government in the name of unity; otherwise there is no meaning in what he says. According to the figures published by the Employment Exchange in January 1961 there are 68,654 unemployed persons registered for employment in the State. This is organised educated unemployment of people living in towns. Besides these, there are lakhs of people in the villages who want work. The Government are not able to prepare a scheme for improving the living standards of the entire people. In the month of December alone about 11,153 persons enrolled their names for appointment in the Employment Exchange and still my friend asks, where is unemployment. The former Hon'ble Minister for Law, Local Self-Government and Labour was there to solve this unemployment problem, but he could not do it and so on that basis alone he is bound to resign without even a motion of no confidence.

Another charge is that "the Ministry has failed in its duty to maintain high academic standards in education at all levels including the University and in regard to university education and administration in particular they have disowned responsibility for maladministration." The best authority regarding the Mysore University on this point is Sri Mallaradhya and I do not want to deal with it now, but so far as the Karnatak University is concerned I want to place a few facts before the House to show that the Government have not been able to control the irregularities of the Karnatak University. This University is making appointments on communal basis and giving appointments to only one community. I may quote one instance. One Sri M. M. Deshpande, M.Sc. (First Class), D.Sc. (Germany), was not even called for interview whereas a person with lesser qualifications was appointed for that post. Then this University is issuing appointment orders to certain candidates even before their passing the examination.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now we are only considering the failures of the Government, but this University is autonomous in character and so it will not be proper to discuss these things here.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Government should have control over the University.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Government have got very little power over the University. Members have power only to control the finance and at the time of giving finance we can raise these points.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Under the Act itself there is a provision for the Government to intervene if there are irregularities committed by the University. I think it is section 49.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am speaking with regard to the Karnatak University Act. There may be such a provision in the Mysore University Act, but so far as I remember there is no such provision in the Karnatak University Act. That University is autonomous and so the power of the Government is limited and consequently the power of this House also is limited.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—If the University does not function within the scope of the Act the House is entitled to comment on it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Members can do that only at the time of discussion on the budget when the House sanctions finance for the University.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—So far as the Mysore University is concerned, Government have powers to intervene, but so far as the Karnatak University is concerned, it is more autonomous in character.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—What I am trying to say is that the irregularities committed by this University should have been controlled by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He is entitled to say that the Karnatak University should not be allowed any money by this House, but so far as the powers are concerned, the power of the Government over the University is very limited.

2-00 P.M.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Should I say about these irregularities now or shall I refer to them when the budget comes up for discussion ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes, at the time of considering the budget. It is not so much relevent here. Since the Member is dealing with failures of Government.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—All right. Another point I wish is to make is about the Sharavati Valley Project. Sri Kothawale was saying that some friend on this side has all praise for it. So far as irregularities there are concerned I brought it to the notice of Government several times. I do not want to say much about it. One point which I want to make is that the Minister wants to complete the first stage of the project by 31st December 1962 midnight. He has increased the rates; in that regard I want to point out how a false information has been furnished to this House. That false information is that 25 per cent

of the masonry will be phased stone. It is not mentioned here what is the distance. The distance of the phased stone at Bhadra is 35 miles and the distance at Sharavathi Valley is 25 miles. One other point: He says that the average rainfall in Bhadra is 40 inches and the average rainfall in Sharavathi Valley where the project is under construction is 220 inches. It is wrong. I have got a book on power development published by the Electrical Department. Here it says that the average rainfall at Bhadra Project is from 50 inches to 200 inches and the average rainfall at Sharavathi Valley where the project is being constructed is 125 inches. I want to ask the entire Government though you, Mr. Speaker as to whether it is correct. The statement made by the Minister is wrong. Very soon they must appoint a committee to go into that project and find out in what way the tenders were called for and accepted.

Another point I want to bring to the notice of the Minister. In his own statement mention is made of two dams, that is, Linganmukhi dam and Talakala dam. Linganmukhi dam is being constructed by a Bombay Contractor. In respect of this dam, he says 'excess of the estimate rates that is, Rs. 58,31,653 more" whereas in regard to Talakala dam, he says 'Rs. 16,19,600 less than the estimate rate.' You want to make discriminations in the case of contractors of Mysore and contractors of Bombay. What is the reason for that ? One other thing He wants to finish the first stage. According to what is given in the book, the first stage of Sharavathi Valley Project is Rs. 39,65,38,000. What is the amount spent so far ? The amount spent so far: Up to end of March 1958, it is Rs. 1,00,72,680; 1958–59 ... Rs. 2,38,47,097; 1959–60 Rs. 3,96,66,000; 1960–61 up to 31st March 1961 .. Rs. 6,30,00,000. From beginning to end, the amount supposed to have been spent is Rs. 14,37,85,750. How much he should spend within two years' time, whether they are physical targets or not ? He must spend within two years 1961–62 and 1962–63 Rs. 25,27,52,285. If that is the amount stipulated for the completion of the Sharavathi Valley Project first stage by 31st March 1962 midnight, he must spend this amount. The new Honourable Minister for Public Works will see that the Finance Minister wants to give Rs. 5–6 crores for that project. Let him see what he is going to give. It is not possible to complete the Sharavathi Valley Project first stage within the stipulated time as the rates have been increased on that account. The rates have been increased because of the Bombay contractor. That amount of Rs. 10 crores is a loss to Government. I hope the present Minister for Public Works will probe into the matter before a decision is taken. I was told experts in Delhi have opined that Mysore will have a crack project, a defective one, a bad one. I appeal to the present Minister. Let him again assure the House that the first stage will be completed, as promised by his predecessor, before 31st December 1962.

There is a committee called Standing Technical Committee. For that Committee, there is an advisor ; but that advisor is old and I do not know whether he is able to read paper. He is an old retired man; of

(Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM)

course I respect him for his experience, but is he in a position to read paper and advise. If that is the thing, send him to Mental Hospital and get him examined and find out whether it is worthwhile to pay to this gentleman apart from pension, Rs. 2,500. That Standing Committe is composed of retired Engineers and there are no non-officials on it. The Minister is the Chairman; whatever the Minister says, they will simply say 'yes'. This Government is working against the technicians—the Chief Engineer, Executive Engineers, and Assistant Engineers.

I want to cite an example to show how they are interested in contractors. The Technical Committee have prepared a plan and estimate for Kumaranahalli aqueduct in Maliahonnur. They have asked the Chief Engineer to call for tenders and accept the lowest tender. Sir, the Chief Engineer called for tenders and selected one person who had given the lowest tender and recommended to Government that this man will be given the work. What did the Government do? They did not accept the recommendation of the Chief Engineer and they picked up another person who prepared his own plan and estimate. That plan was not approved by the so called Standing Technical Committee. Then, they issued the work order against the rules of the Public Works Department Code to the person they chose and asked the Chief Engineer to extract work from that person of Bombay. Sir, all Chief Engineers are not timid to accept such orders. This Chief Engineer said that the estimate prepared by that person was not approved by the Standing Technical Committee and the plan was not suitable and if Government wanted the work to be done at cheaper cost, he will do it. Sir, simply because the Chief Engineer said that, that firm was not suitable for the work, he was asked to retire from service. Is it fair Sir? Because he did not favour the contractor whom the Government recommended, is it fair to ask him to retire? That is what is going on in this Government.

Then Sir, when Tungabhadra Project came to Mysore, it came along with some claims and several bills were pending. One person claimed four lakhs in the first instance. I shall name the person if you want, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.— Not necessary.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.— Sir, when the Hon'ble Minister for Law disclosed the name of a contractor the other day, you allowed him and it was not expunged from the proceedings. Where is the harm to name a contractor who has taken away six lakhs from the Tungabhadra works? You kindly look into the records and expunge the portion of that day's proceedings.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I need not look into the records. It is not necessary at the present stage.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— Sir, in this case, it is not merely a speech making affair, but I and you are interested because it is the State fund.

Mr. SPEAKER.— Do not drag me into this.

(*laughter*)

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— No Sir, we are interested in saving the State Funds including the Speaker.

(*laughter*)

Mr. SPEAKER.— I am not interested in any instance.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— I said State Funds. Anyway, one person claimed four lakhs in the first instance. It was not paid. Then it was paid somehow. Again, the same person claimed another two lakhs. The Chief Engineer was asked to pay it. He refused to pay it. The result was that he was asked to retire compulsorily.

Sir, you are aware there are two articles in the Constitution, namely 32 and 226. If anybody has gone through the Constitution, including my friend Sri N. Rachaiah, who always quotes articles of the Constitution, it will be seen that the heart and the soul of the Indian Constitution is article 32 and article 226. Under that, Sir, there are about 3532 writ petitions, filed from 1958 up-to-date. Out of that, 2875 writ petitions were disposed of in favour of the petitioners against the Government. This is subject to verification (*loud laughter*). Sir, I am not saying this from the statistical point of view. It is like a story.

There was a boy who was committing so many mistakes every day. When he was scolded by his father, he used to deny the mistakes. So, the father asked the boy to hit a nail into a wet tree for every mistake that was pointed out every day. In course of a month, the tree itself died due to hitting of innumerable nails.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).— Sir, I want to know from which source the Hon'ble Member got the information about the number of writ cases disposed of, which he just now quoted ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— Why do you worry ?

(*laughter*)

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—We have a certified copy to show the number of writ petitions fileld as 3532 and 2875 as disposed of.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.— Sir, does it mean that all of them were against the Government ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— Sir, here is a statement made by a responsible member of this House. It is open to the Government to repudiate the charge and say that the figures are incorrect. But, it is not necessary for the Member to reveal the source of information.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIAH.—Is it not a fact that in Andhra the Minister concerned tendered his resignation because only one writ petition went against him ? Do you accept it ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.— That is different.

Mr. SPEAKER.— When the Hon'ble Member says that so many writ petitions have been decided against the Government, he must be very careful. Sri C. J. Muckannappa pointed out that 2325 writ petitions have been disposed of. It does not mean, That they have been disposed of against the Government.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.— Yes Sir ; 2875 writ petitions went against Government. This is the information I have here.

Mr. SPEAKER.— Please pass on that information to me.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.–Yes Sir ; I shall give it to you after I speak.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— Sir, out of these cases, I shall just refer to one or two. The High Court passed an order in one case. This Government is paying one officer for 30 months–about Rs. 33,000–without extracting any work from him. Is it fair For another officer, Government is paying salary for 2½ years without extracting any work from him, without Government taking him on duty. Is that fair ? Is this the intention of the several Articles written in the Constitution.

Mr. SPEAKER.— The Hon'ble Member may quote the Departments without mentioning the names.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I can also give names if you permit. One is in the P. W. D. and another in the Police Department. I can give names, if wanted.

Mr. SPEAKER.— The Hon'ble Member may do so privately.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— Another charge contained in the motion of my friend Sri Puttaramaiah is that the Government is neglecting the Public Service Commission. I have enough material with me on this point but I would prefer to quote only one instance to show how this Government is acting contrary to the rules framed by themselves. On 2 nd December 1957 Government issued an order saying that all appointments to Class II posts must be made in following order:

50 per cent by direct recruitment by Competetive examinations to be held by the public Service Commission.

30 per cent by promotion of officials in Class III services in the Revenue Department including Settlement, Survey and Land Records Department on the basis of seniority-*cum*-efficiency.

20 per cent by appointment by selection through P.S.C. of persons who have put in atleast 5 years of service in one or any other Development Department, for example, Agriculture, Co-operation, Local Self-Government, Community Development, etc., and who are below 35 years of age.

That was the order. Recently they appointed 50 Tahsildars.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—When ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—On 5th September 1960 they asked the P. S. C....

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.— How can you say we have neglected the P. S. C. when we have asked that body to recruit according to the Cadre and Recruitment Rules ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— Let the Hon'ble Minister have some patience. He has been a legal practitioner for 20 years and for 13 years he has been in the Cabinet. The Gomateshwara in Shravanabelagola is standing for 600 years with monumental patience.

(*Laughter*).

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.— A man can shout and shout from housetops. Thereby he does not become a wise man.

Mr. SPEAKER.— After all Sri Arumugham has conceded that shouting does not make one a wise man.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— In Hampi statues are standing for thousands of years. Therefore mere standing alone cannot be the criterion or qualification to claim that you know everything.

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA.— Sir, it is an insinuation and should not be allowed to go into the records.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— There is no insinuation. The Minister says something incorrect and I have a duty to repudiate what he says.

Sir, I was saying that Government had asked the P. S. C. to interview and select 50 Tahsildars. Now, they have withdrawn the Order. Why ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—If he had said this early, there would not have been this discussion.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— I am not here to please anybody. I am here to put facts before the House. Government is issuing one order today and the next day they issue another contradictory order.

In the Agriculture Department, the Public Service Commission selected a person and sent his name to Government. Four times the Government sent the case back to the P. S. C. saying that he is not the suitable man.

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Please write to me. I will see that it is set right.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— Shall I name the person involved ?

Mr. SPEAKER.— No, no.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— In another case, even for an appointment in the Public Service Commission itself, the file between the P. S. C. and the Government travelled six times.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— That shows the care with which the Government is dealing with cases.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—That is the reason I say we have no confidence in the Government and the Cabinet must go.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—With your permission, Sir, may I know from the Hon'ble Member the date on which the previous instruction was withdrawn ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— With the utmost respect, may I ask whether the Minister cannot find it out from his department ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—A Member may not make wild allegations and ask me to find out. I am definite that the P. S. C. is at the time engaged in the task of recruiting Tahsildars.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— The only alternative for Government is to deny that such an order was passed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When a Member says that such an order withdrawing previous notification was made, it would be better, if he has got the information, to give the date.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— I will get the information. It is not here with me now. It is a public document. Where is the secrecy in it.

Mr. SPEAKER.— If it is a public document, then the Hon'ble Member should be prepared to give the date.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— It appears in the Gazette. There is no secrecy.

Sir, another point I wish to make it that this Government is not working in the interests of the Scheduled Castes. We were enjoying certain facilities as far as education of children was concerned. Children of Scheduled Castes and Tribes studying in high schools need not hitherto pay tuition fees of 3 to 5 rupees. Now Government have issued an order that children whose parents earn more than Rs. 1,200 annually should pay such fees and this order applies to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes also. I do not know how the Government has come to this decision. How is it justified to say that persons who get Rs 1,200 are rich enough to pay school fees to their children. Such a person may be a sweeper, or a scavenger or a peon. Whether he belongs to Scheduled Caste or to any other community, this order terribly affects them.

Sri N. RACHAIAH.— The order does not apply to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The Minister is not well informed. I will quote the order. This order represents a Government decision and the Minister is also a party to it. Why does he not admit it ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.— I admit there is an order, but what I say is that it does not apply to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Sri B. SHAMSUNDER.—The Education Minister is nodding his head. It shows that there is such an order. The two Ministers are differing.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— Why this controversy ? I will quote the order :

> " I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. " etc..."and to state that according to the orders in para 2 of the Government Order the accompanying statement which were in force prior to 1960–61 have been withdrawn by Government. This withdrawal order also apply to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes " whose parents ' income is more than Rs. 1,200 per annum ".

Sri N. RACHAIAH.— I am not aware of it.

2–30 P. M.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—This goes on everywhere, I have got statistics to show.....

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—Is it suggested that irrespective of the income, even if a Harijan is a Deputy Commissioner, his son also should get this concession? What is his suggestion?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—No, no. Instead of 1,200, have it at Rs. 3,600. You can say those who are getting more than 3,600 are poor including Brahmins. If there is a Scheduled Caste man who may be earning Rs 100/- per month, he will have no other income. On that basis, I am pleading.

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Only the Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe students were given free education, not other students. The object of that decision was to extend such facilities only in the case of non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled tribe students whose parents were getting less than Rs. 1,200 per year. That was the object. I think the concerned Minister must have misinterpreted this object and it has affected the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I hope the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture is true. I want a categorical statement from the Chief Minister or the Education Minister whether this stand is correct, because it leads to a lot of complications. Here is one Minister interpreting a Government order in a particular manner and another Minister interpreting it in a different manner. The facts are very clear. It is on record. Here is the interpretation. I want to know whether this one particular instance is not enough for these people to resign.

Sri N. RACHAIAH.— I submit that we are not differeing, Sir. That is the intention of the Government and if there is anything wrong Government will set it right. There is no question of a difference between us.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.— Lest the subsequent speakers may have occasion to refer to this and develop the point, it is better that the Education Minister makes it clear.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.— At the time of final reply, we will give necessary explanation.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.— Mr. Rachaiah says that the intention was not to extend it to those people earning more than 1,200/-per annum. In respect of the Scheduled caste , it is a disability. I belive there is also a constitutional provision. Therefore, it is better that it is clarified, so that repeated references may not be made by subsequent speakers.

Mr. SPEAKER.— There must be apperently some contradictions and that will be examined by the Ministers when the reply is given. They will give a proper reply.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.— But our difficulty is, which of these three things should be taken as authoritative Sir? There is a Government notification, there is one interpretation given by the port-folio Minister and another Ministers says that the object was not that. Which of these should be taken as correct Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER.— As I have already said, there is a Government Order. There is something on record, There is the interpretation of the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and the statement of the Hon'ble Education Minister. Let them have time to look into the whole thing and give a final reply.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.— The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture said that that was not the intention of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.— I have already said that the Government may take their time and give a reply. Let them give it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— Here is a Government communicaion read by the Hon'ble Members on the floor of this House. It is now open to the Minister concerned to say that, that order is correct or that, order is not correct. On a previous occasion, the Hon'ble Speaker insisted on my friend Mr. Arumugam to furnishing the date and reference to show that the order was withdrawn on a particular date. Here is a reference that is produced in the House and you do not want to act upon it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There the Hon'ble Member is rather unkind to me. The Hon'ble Member Sri Arumugham quoted a certain notification withdrawing a previous notification in respect of recruiting Thasildars. Naturally, he must be in a position to give it. If it is a Government order, he must produce it and he must give it. That is perfectly clear. Now the Hon'ble Member is quoting another notification and in respect of it, the Government must be given time to look into it and give their own interpretation.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—So far as representation of Scheduled castes is concerned, yesterday or day before yesterday they have made some appointments to some posts. Well sir, the constitutional provision is there Whichever department, the Scheduled Caste representation is inadequate. Government have to consult the P.S.C. in the case of all appiontments. There are about 1,52,306

posts out of which 3650 are gazetted, class I and II the remaining 1,48,646 are classes 3 and 4. Out of this, I just want to bring to the notice of the Government that there is no proper representation of Scheduled castes and other communities. Among 3273 gazetted officers, 54.47 belong to backward classes. I do not know what is backward classes. It is also ridiculous to say that the entire population is backward except a few lakhs of other communities as advanced. I am opposed to it, Sir. Either you must fix the backward class on the basis of income. Government may not like it. But they must fix it. Simply because there is one man in that community backward, the whole community cannot be considered backward. You need not give that concession to the Scheduled caste people who are in good position. A question was put to me: if a scheduled caste man is a Deputy Commissioner, whether his son should also get the concession? No, not at all. Therefore, you should not fix this backward community simply because all others are backward. Even in Brahmins there are poor people. They are getting Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 people working in hotels. Because he is born in that community, you cannot call him forward and deny him these concessions. You call him backward. What is the criteria you apply. If any body says that the backward classes are adequately represented, he must prove so. Out of 3273 gazetted posts, 3.39 per cent goes to Scheduled Castes. While I am dealing with this subject, I want to know why there is no reference to this subject in the Governor's Address. There was a committee oppointed in this connection. It is a policy matter, but still we do not see any reference made to it. And then, 0.12 per cent goes to Scheduled tribes so far as the gazetted cadre is concerned; 35.21 per cent is fourth category-other communities. That is so far as gazetted cadres are concerned. So far as, non-gazetted Cadres are concerned, there are 1,05,874 posts out of which 59.75 per cent belong to the backward communities. Then the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 5.12 per cent and 0.03 per cent respectively. Even in the category of peons the Scheduled Castes are not adequately represented. 30.61 per cent is given to the other communities. I want to ask the Minister for Social Welfare what action he has taken to increase the percentage of Scheduled Castes in the non-gazetted cadre.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—The present Minister was there only for 2 years now.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—But the Congress Government has been there for 13 years and yet they have done nothing. That is the reason why we have moved this motion of no confidence. There is a specific provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution, but there is no such provision for other backward communities. Unfortunately, this Government is implementing what is not said in the Constitution and at the same time not implementing what is expected of them by the Constitution.

(Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM)

Then, so far as Government orders are concerned, the Government are not respecting their own orders and they are issuing different orders at different times contradicting each other according to their whims and fancies. By an order dated 19th January 1961 the Government appointed a Special Officer on special duty with appropriate engineering skill and administrative experience with statewise jurisdiction on the grade of Chief Engineer in the scale of Rs. 1,200–50–1,500 for a period of 3 months. The duties of the Officer on Special Duty will be as under : (1) to assist the Director of Industries and Commerce in the formation of a scheme for the creation of an engineering cell in the small scale industries department——

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is he treating it on the grounds of the writ application ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I am reading the Government Order.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is a public document. It is not necessary to read it. It is know to everybody.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Just now you saw, Sir, that a Minister said that he did not even see a G. O. So it is necessary to read it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He can just refer to the G. O. without treading on the issues of the writ petition.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—May I know whether there is a writ petition on this Government Order ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—There is a writ petition.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—May we know on what points the writ petition has been preferred ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would like to know from the Government whether this matter also is one of the issues before the High Court.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—It may be a document referred to, but it is not at a document which is challenged in a writ petition.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would like to know whether this matter of the Government Order is also an issue of the High Court in the writ petition.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Our rules are clear. It must be the subject matter of an enquiry by the court and not merely an incidental issue.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Any matter before the High Court must be an issue before the High Court. Let the Government say it is not before the High Court.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The issue that has been raised before the High Court is one of *mala fides* and in support of that this has been alleged by the party in the High Court, but a number of other things also have been referred to in it and this Government Order is only one such issue.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So it is an issue before the High Court. Another thing is that since it is a public document, it need not he read here.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I know what is your apprehension in reading this ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is no apprehension on my part. My only apprehension is that we should not tread on the issue before the High Court.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—My point is that the Government are issuing an order and thereafter by another order they are making it ineffective.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is exactly the issue before the court.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My friend Sri Arumugham is attempting to show that the Government are never weary of issuing orders and then unreasonably withdrawing those orders or having passed an order not giving effect to it. So, how is he prevented from making a comment on the non-implementation of a Government Order by the Government. He is not saying it is an issue before the court.

Mr. SPEAKER.—My friend Sri Mallaradhya is trying to help Sri Arumugham. My difficulty is that this non-implementation of a certain order is exactly the issue before the High Court.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Government have not said it is the issue before the High Court.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Government have said so and their word has to be taken as authoritative. I have never said that the Government should not be criticised for passing an order and not implementing it, but I only say please do not tread on an issue before the High Court.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I leave it at that. Then Sir, in Gulbarga 3 different contradictory orders were issued on one and the same day on the same matter. These orders were issued purely on communal considerations. In the P.W.D. 2 Assistant Engineers were promoted purely on communal basis.

The composition of the Government is communal and it is a question of minorities *vs.* Majority. I want to refer to what Mr. Selig, U. S. Ambassador designate to India says in his book called "India- The Dangerous Decade". About Mysore he says about communalism, about the quarrel between two communities and the predominant community ruling here and the danger of civil war as Sri Shamsunder said. Since this Government has committed all these ommissions and commissions, since things are done only on communal basis and since they are not looking to the interests of all sections of the people, they must go out.

With these words, I support the motion of no confidence moved by my friend Sri Puttaramiah and I hope there will be support forth comming from the Congress side to the Opposition, just as in a matter of importance the Opposition also lends its support, when voting takes place.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮು ರಾವ್ (ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು Motion of No Confidence in one Ministry ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಉಪಯೋಗವೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎನ್ನುವ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 15ಐಟಂಗಳನ್ನು quote ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಪ್ರಪೋಷನ್ನನ್ನು ನಾವು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಆಡಳಿತ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪಾದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಸೂಚನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷ ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಹೊಸದೇನು ಅಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದರಾಗಾಯ್ತು ಇವರು ಮಾಡುವ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿದಂತ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಐಟಂಗಳನ್ನೇನೂ ಅವರು ತೋರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ 29 ಅಲಗೇಷನ್ನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವೇನೂ ಅಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲ ಸಾಮನ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು, ಅಂತವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರೇ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಏನೋ ಆಗಬಾರದೊಂದು ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಟೀಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲೇ ನಾನು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕವರು. ಇಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ದೋಷವಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಸೂಚನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಟೀಕಿಸುವುದು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇವೆರ್ಲಾ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇರ್ಲೆನೋ ಅಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸೋಜಿಗವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು, ಈ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲೇ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ನಾವು ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಪಕ್ಷ ಇವೆರಡೂ ಒಂದಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIAH.— This is a very wrong statement.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.— Let him state the date or at least the occasion on which the Leader of the Opposition is alleged to have said that the Congress and P.S.P. would join one day.

Mr. SPEAKER.— When a statement is alleged to have been made by the Leader of the Opposition, if the Leader of the Opposition says that he has not made such a statement, there ends the matter.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.— I want the Hon'ble Member to substantiate what he has said.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮು ರಾವ್.— ನಮ್ಮ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು

ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೆ. ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಒಂದಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.— ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಸೇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದವರೇ ಇಂದು ಈ ಚಾರ್ಜು ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ರಾವ್.—ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲೇ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು 29 ಐಟಂ ಗಳನ್ನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಮೋಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ತ ದು ಎನೋ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸಿನ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರಪಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮುಂತ್ರಿ ಮುಂಡಲದವರು ನಿರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಒಳಗೊಳಗೇ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಿರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಈಗ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಕ್ರಯಾಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ vote of No Confidence ಎನ್ನುವ ಮೋಷನ್ನನ್ನು ತಂದು ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದು "Election stunt" ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎನೋ ಬಂದಿತು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲೆ 15 ಐಟಂಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೆನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲೇ ಶೇಕಡಾ 93–94 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯಮಾಡಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಾಸ್ತವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಿಗೆ ನೌಕರಿ ಸಿಗದೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮನೆ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಮೇಲೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷ ಹೊರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ಮತ್ತೇನೂ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ½ ಭಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ⅔ ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ನೌಕರಿ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಬಡತನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಹೇಳು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗಿದೆ ಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet again after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Forty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri D. T. Seetharama Rao will continue.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIAH.—Before he commences his speech, I wish to represent that the period of 2 days allotted for discussion of this motion is insufficient. In all the Houses of Legislature in India and outside, adequate time is allowed for discussing a motion of this type. I would, therefore. request the Speaker to allot one more day for this purpose.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, we have heard the speeches of many of the Hon'ble. Members from the other side. I do not think they are making any new point. They are already repeating the points. Therefore it is not necessary to give one day more. Utmost, what I request is that they may discuss it today till 6 P. M. and tomorrow we on our side will try to reply.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIAH.—If we are repeating ourselves, there is the Speaker to control and pull the erring Members. I would once again request the Chair to allow us one more day. After all the Leader of the House has conceded one more day for reply. I request only half a day more.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—How can the leader of the House say we are repeating ourselves. He was in the House only yesterday and he cannot know if we are repeating points. The Members who speak hereafter may have new points.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When the Chief Minister says that the Government would require one day and that they have heard the views of all Hon'ble Members, I take it that it is the opinion of the Government. So far as I am concerned I take it that both sides have agreed to give tomorrow for discussion of this subject. Whether the Minister should be called tomorrow from the beginning or at a later stage, I will decide it myself.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಅನ್‌ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಕೇರಳದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರನ್ ರವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿ 3 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ. ಅವರು ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ನೆಲಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದಿತ್ತೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವಾಗ, ಅನ್‌ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೇ ಏನ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈ ಮೋಶನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರ ತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಟರುಗಳ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು. ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಹುಕುಮನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ

ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆಂದು. ಆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಾಲರು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಲೋಪ ಉಂಟಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು ! ಅವರು ಲಂಗ್ವಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮೈನಾರಿಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮೈನಾರಿಟಿ ಕೋಮಿನವರಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉರುಳಿಸುವಂಥ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಲಿಂಗ್ವಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮೈನಾರಿಟೀಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮೈನಾರಿಟೀಸ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಬೇಡರು, ಬೆಸ್ತರು, ಕುರುಬರು ವಗೈರೆ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇವತ್ತು ನೀವು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1947 ರ ನಂತರ, ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದನಂತರ, ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರೂ ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪುಷ್ಪೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಟಗ್ರೇಶನ್ ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈನಾರಿಟಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುರುಳಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉರುಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬಾರ್ಡರ್ ಡಿಸ್‌ಪ್ಯೂಟ್ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಲಿಂಗ್ವಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಮೈನಾರಿಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಬಾರ್ಡರ್‌ಡಿಸ್‌ಪ್ಯೂಟ್ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಲೀಸಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆಯು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ನೆಪದಿಂದ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಸಣ್ಣ ಲೋಪ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನುದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾದ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಏಕೋ ಅಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಏಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಂಚಲು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್, ಆಟನಮಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪಡೆದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅದು ಒಂದು ಆಟನಮಸ್ ಬಾಡಿ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಟೀಕೆಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲೇನೂ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಅಪಾದನೆಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉರುಳಿಸುವ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಾರವು.

ಇನ್ನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ನಡೆದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು-ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳ ಎನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕೈವಾಡವಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷ ಅಂಥ ಕೈವಾಡ ನಡೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳೇನೂ ನಮಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಗಲಿರಳೂ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂಥ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಏಕೀ ರೀತಿ ಅಪಾದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ಅಂತ ಯಾವ ಅಕೃತ್ಯಗಳೂ ಅನಾಚಾರಗಳೂ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 90ರಷ್ಟು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಅಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ರುಜು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮು ರಾವ್)

ವಾತು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಂಕಿ-ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವನ ರಚಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್-ರಿಫಾರಂಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನದ ಸ್ಯರೂ ಬಹಳ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ತಪಶೀಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದಿತ್ತು.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.- It is about the nominated Members.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮು ರಾವ್.—ಇನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್ಮೊಗಂರವರು ಶರಾವತಿ ವ್ಯಾಲಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಆಪಾದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಭೆಯಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನದಸ್ಯರೂ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆ ಶರಾವತಿ ವ್ಯಾಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕೆಲನಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಈ ಮಹಾ ನಭೆಯ ನದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆ ಕೆಲನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿನುತ್ತ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲನ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಗೊಡದೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ದೊರೆಕಿನುವ ನಲುವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಪೆಲ್ತನ್ನು ವೇಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಹಳ ವೇಗದಿಂದ ನಡೆನಲು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಂತ್ರಿ ಚೆನ್ನಬನಪ್ಪನವರು ಮನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ನಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಆಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಬಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲೋ ಅಂಥ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲೋ ಕೆಲವು ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಕಿ-ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆರೋಪಣೆಮಾಡದೆ ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದ ವಿಚಾರವನೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ನರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಅರ್ಥ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಶರಾವತಿ ವ್ಯಾಲಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಡಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ನರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲ ನಾಯಿಲ್ ನರಿಯಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ನ್ವಲ್ಪ ಲೂಜ್ ನಾಯಿಲ್ ಅದು. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲ ನಮಗೆ ನ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು ಬರಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲ ನಾಯಿಲ್ ನರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೆಲನವನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಆನ್ಪದವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮುಗಿನಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲನವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲ ತರಾತುರಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆನುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ P.W.D. ಮುಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ ನೀರಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಹ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೆಜನತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನದಿಯ ನೀರು ನಮಗೆ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಒರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಂಧ್ರ ನರ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನರ್ಕಾರದವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ನೀರಿನ ಪಾಲನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿನಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನತತವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿನುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I just draw your attention ? There is no charge referred to Krishna waters, or Sri Channabasappa going to Delhi or the C.P.W. That is irrelevant.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After all the Hon'ble Member is trying to support the Government. Does he mean to say that the achievements of the Ministers should not be mentioned here ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮುರಾವ್.—ನಮ್ಮ ನರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲನಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೂಚಿನಲು ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೊರ ಗಡೆ ಜನರಿಗೇ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ಅವರು ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ. ಈ ಅವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member that he is here to reply to the charges made by the Opposition and he can also say that Government have achieved much more. But he should not draw his attention to any argument that has been advanced in some other connection.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್.—ನಾನಿನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಂದರೆ ಈಗ 3-3½ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜತ್ತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸುಭೀರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜನರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೇನೂ ನಿರಾಯಗೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದಿನದಿನಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಾಬ್ಲಂಗಳು ತಲೆದೋರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಲಾರದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ-ಬೇಲೂರುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರೇನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾಡಲಿ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊರತು ಈ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಣಿಯ ಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪದವಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯನವರನ್ನು ಎರೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿ ಸಿಟಿಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಛೇರ್ಮನ್ನರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ತೀರಾ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥ ಟೀಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚುಚ್ಚಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಬೇರೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೀವೀಗ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್.—ಈ ಹಿಂದೇ ಇದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ನೋವಾಗದಂತೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಯುಕ್ತ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಬದಲು ಅವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಟೀಕಿಸಲಿ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಈಗ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the vote of no confidence so ably moved by the Leader of the Opposition. Sir, this type of no confidence motion is perhaps unique in the history of parliamentary democracy in Mysore. Throughout the State to my knowledge, it would not be an exaggeration if I say, it has created a stir. Perhaps, the Members of the Ruling Party, out of a sense of brute majority that exists in this House, may be lulled to a sense of safety that when voted upon, the no confidence motion may be thrown out by a thumping majority. But I am quite sure Sir, that mroe than 60 per cent of the electorate throughout the enlarged Mysore State are very deeply conscious of the responsibility that lies on the shoulders of the Opposition and they have welcomed with open arms

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

this move on the part of the Opposition to move a vote of no confidence.

4-00 P.M.

In placing this no confidence motion before the House we are only giving expression to the wishes of a large majority of the votes in Mysore State. In this connection I am reminded of a phrase that power corrupts power and absolute power corrupts absolutely. That is exactly the way in which the present Ministry is functioning. The public are not concerned with the bickerings, jealousies, rivalries and factions that exist in the Congress Legislature party or for that matter in the opposition. What we are really concerned with is a stable Government, a good Government and sound administration. This is also the concern of the opposition. There seems to be a lurking suspicion in the minds of Members of the ruling party that the Opposition is not part and parcel of a sound democracy. I want to disabuse this impression from their minds. All this trouble has arisen because of this misconception of the role of the Opposition.

Then, Sir, the expansion of the Ministry is another phenomenon perhaps unparalleled in the history of Cabinet Government anywhere in the country. It is only a few months ago that a formidable list of 29 charges was made against the present Ministry by what is called the dissident group in the Congress. I am quite sure that a number of counter-charges would have been made. This is all public property. Though it was entirely a matter for ruling Congress Legislature Party it became a matter of public concern. There was not a single newspaper of any status which did not publish extensively and comment upon this matter. I am asking the present Ministry what happened to those charges and what happened to the counter-charges against the dissident group. Have they been dropped? Does the framing of these 29 charges not amount to a vote of no confidence by the party itself? Why should they feel that only the Opposition is making these charges? Let them first refer to those charges and place their answers for them on the floor of this House. They are as much the charges of the Opposition as they are charges of the dissident group. In fact, they are the charges of the entire country. Unfortunately, the distinguished leader and Chief Minister made a very casual remark that members of the opposition are indulging in repetition. If the Chief Minister is willing to act on this one charge of the expansion of the Ministry I shall not take him through many other charges.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—That will be done.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is not the quantitative measurement of the charges that matters. It is the quality of the charges that matters. If you see the context and the background of

the expansion of the Ministry it does not augur well for any parliamentary democracy. For 18 months the public were disgusted with these charges made by the dissident group. Have they been withdrawn ? For the last few months the atmosphere was surcharged with these charges and counter-charges and that has culminated in the present expansion of the Ministry. What is the guarantee that a few months later on account of groupism that will develop as a result of expansion of the Ministry, there will be no more addition to the Cabinet ? Is the Chief Minister going to give an assurance to this House that there will not be any further expansion of the Ministry. It is not my concern whether there is groupism in the Congress or not, but my point is that this expansion is not made in public interest. It is made to the satisfaction a section of the ruling party and no considerations of public interest were considered at all in this matter ? What is the guarantee that there will be no more expansions before the next general elections ? Are not the dissensions going to be accentuated by this kind of expansion by the addition of 4 more Ministers ? Who are these 4 Ministers. They are people who were condemned by their own party members, who were Members of the previous Ministry. They have themselves been taken. Does it mean that all the charges of these very people have been withdrawn and they stand vindicated, and there is nothing more for them to answer ? Is there any political morality involved in this transaction ? Judged by any standard of public conduct, accountability to the electorate and responsibilities to this House, can the Chief Minister justify his action ? Can he justify it before the electorate ? It is quite impossible ? It is a herculean task that he will have to undertake.

I consider that this expanded Ministry—I would even call it gloated Ministry—are adept in the art of political manoeuvring ? Who gave the decision ? Did they come to an understanding themselves ? Some of the biggest nationalist leaders of the country had to come to their rescue and even then they failed ? Even the so called High Command could not succeed. It was a stroke of good luck that some day they patched up their quarrels. As my friend Sri Shamsunder put it, they are partners in crime ? That is the reason for failure of democracy in our country. This is the worst type of political manoeuvring that is in evidence in any part of India. Is this not an ugly, unholy alliance between two warring elements ? Before this, these two groups went by turns on a pilgrimage to Delhi. Their attempts were infructous and the pilgrimages could not bring them together. One fine morning, they said that with a view to securing unity in the party, they are going to expand the Ministry. This is the greatest of disservice that you can ever do to the electorate. Can any Government think of such questionable methods and devices involving colossal waste of public funds ? I take it that on an average each Minister will cost for the rest of the term of the Ministry at least Rs. 1 to 1½ lakhs. At a time when the strictest economy has to be practised

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for the implementation of the third plan which is in the offing and for achieving the aims and objectives of the second plan, you have involved the State in needless expenditure. Is the State Exchequer to be treated in this fashion and is it to be emptied like this ? What seems to be obviously intended is the sole advancement of their party ends. Is this not an instance of misuse of power or abuse of power ? What else is this ? Is this not sufficient to sustain any vote of no confidence on the present Ministry ? In the wake of this state-wide dissatisfaction about the misdeeds of the present Cabinet any Ministry having the ordinary and universally accepted standards of morality, consciousness, character and integrity would have themselves resigned and in the absence of a party which as a majority in the House to take up power they would have surrendered and asked the Governor or the President to establish President's rule. You cannot expect such a thing at the hands of the present Ministry. Their idea of integrity and character would prevent them from doing anything just and equitable. What is the reason for the same ? The inference is obvious. We have today in the Ministry no leadership worth mentioning. I do not wish to mention names. If we look at a few States in India we do not see these ugly scenes being enacted there. There people who are distinguished for their leadership are at the helm of affairs. They are men who have got the real interest of the country at heart and they have got a concrete shape of the concept of a welfare state. I am sorry to say that in the present Cabinet, considerations of personal greatness, personal power, personal advancement—these are the material considerations, not the interests of the State. I am mentioning one more fact and closing this particular matter about this no confidence motion with reference to the expansion of the Ministry. My friend Sri Kothawale for whom I have a very great personal regard, characterised the bringing of this no confidence motion as an election stunt. I do not know the word 'stunt' has got a proper connotation which he intended to convey to the House. I consider that we need not indulge in this kind of stunts. The electorate are a very intelligent set of people; they may not be graduates; they may not be under graduates: but they have sound common-sence, robust common-sense; they can judge right from wrong; they know who are the people that will serve the interests of the people. During 13 years they know who are guarding the interests of the public. I am certain as a result of the discussion that have taken place, the reports from the journalists in several papers, is sufficient propaganda for us. Members on this side of the House did owe a debt of gratitude for making this form of propaganda, for making speeches which will never carry conviction to the electorate. I won't say that it is a political stunt ; It is an election stunt. It is they who have helped us to do propaganda for our party, for trying to show to the outside world 'here are a set of people who have no sense of personal responsibility to the electorate, for whom the State exchequer is a thing in respect of which any degradation can be done and they can waste public funds.

My friend the Chief Minister wanted particularly instances to sustain a charge of no confidence. I will give very notable instances with respect to administration, which forms the first charge levelled against it by the Leader of the Opposition. This relates to the selection of a candidate in the Agricultural Department. A B.Sc. in Agriculture who was working as some Supervisor, who was a local candidate, who was preferred by this Government for reasons well known to themselves—I will refer to it a little later. The Government advertised and called for applications for grant of Damodardas Scholarships and for giving concessions under the Study Leave Concessions. This particular candidate whose name I do not wish to mention, did not apply. Government formed a departmental committee consisting of a few officers at the Secretariat level with the Secretary for Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation as the Chairman. The Chairman with the utmost expedition scrutinised the applications. Selection was made and a report was sent to Government and selection of a particular individual was made from among the applicants who sought these jobs and scholarships. One Mr. Rao was selected; I do not want to give the name. At this juncture, a new head of the Secretariat took over and he himself called for a meeting again which was presided over by the Secretary for Agricuture and Forests. What did he do at this meeting? He asked the head of the department confidentially for making recommendations for selection of candidates and in particular to see that he recommended his own son either for the Damodardas Scholarship or for selection for grant of Study Leave Concessions.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Whose son?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—He is a particular friend of mine. It is unfortunate that I have to bring to the notice of this House in respect of a friend who worked with me in the Indian Administrative Service for over 33½ years. He was the head of the Secretariat. The Director of Agriculture, I am sorry to say, who should have known better, yielded to the persuasions of the Chief Secretary possibly on the ground that he might get into trouble if he did not comply with his request. The Chief Secretary himself after this recommendation was received from the Director of Agriculture put up a note after discussing the matter with the Chief Minister. The note very clearly indicates that this note was prepared and submitted as a result of the discussions that the Chief Secretary is alleged to have made with the Chief Minister. What did he do? He recommended along with others, his own son's name and propriety demanded and public service Conduct Rules demanded that where a person is interested in a particular matter either in the appointment or in the grant of some favour or in the grant of some concession, he should make known to Government at the appropriate time that he is interested in a particular manner, that the candidate concerned is related to him directly or indirectly and without revealing this fact, he included his own son for being preferred to

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other candidates. It must be remembered in this connection that this candidate who was ultimately recommended by the Chief Secretary, was not a candidate who applied for either the Scholarship or for the Study leave concessions at all. Then the Chief Minister trusted his Chief Secretary. If I was there, perhaps I would have done the same. After all, in a big machinery like this involving such serious responsibilities, you have to trust somebody and if the Chief Minister puts forward that plea, I will only say 'God help me'. I will sympathise with him. But what I say is, he did approve and put his chota signature. The worst thing has to come. It is a very interesting case. The Chief Minister is always keen on facts. I will give these facts. What happened was, after the Chief Minister passed orders, Government Order has got to issue. What the Chief Secretary did in issuing that Government Order, was, he put his son one place above the other candidate who was selected by the Selection Committee and who had the highest claim, a first class, a gold medialist. The order was that this Chief Secretary's son was to get Damodardas Scholarship; it is a much better thing than the grant of concessions under the Study Leave rules. The Government issued order and what happened? It has created a sensation not merely in official circles but even among boys who were his associates. They grew jealous of him and some mischevous boy brought this to the notice of one of the Ministers concerned. This incident assumed the proportions of a scandal throughout the State. Many papers flashed and even my friend the distinguished Leader of the Opposition created a lot of trouble in the appropriate quarters. Then what happened? The Minister for Agriculture, when he heard all these scandals, sent for the file. He scrutinised the file and put up a very strong note. My friend Mr. Rachaiah has now earned the distinction of taking up the cause of undefended and helpless people. He brought very prominently to the notice of the Chief Minister the mischief done by the head of the Secretariat who is a seniormost officer in the Mysore Civil Service, who is to be a model for perfection, who is expected to give guidance, who is expected to assist the Government and who is expected to have the capacity to unravel the mischief without himself getting entangled.

Sir, what the distinguished Minister for Agriculture did was, he brought all this prominently to the notice of the Chief Minister and put up a note. What did the Chief Minister do? Sir, the Minister for Agriculture in his note recommended compulsory leave being granted to this distiguished officer and suggested the holding of an enquiry and the committee to be presided over by a High Court Judge. Sir, you may ask me as to where from I got this information. Sir, when my friend Mr. Shamsunder was referring to a document objections were raised. There is a distinction between a confidential document and a secret document. When my friend brandished a copy of a confidential

document, my friends in the Treasury Benches thought that they had caught somebody and that they scored a victory. Of course, the ex-Law Minister did not interfere. After all, he is a shrewed person and of course, age comes to the aid. I want to say that this is not a part of the secret document. I have the advantage of getting some details, not by misusing my position. That is the way the Secretariat is administered. If you pay a few rupees, anything can be got. It is up to the Speaker kindly to...

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Sir, my friend alleges that if a few rupees are given, confidential documents can be secured. The point is, is it fair that the Member of the opposition should seek to get such documents by that means?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am saying that confidential documents are being sold in the market. I shall never stoop to that mean way of getting the information. I make a challenge.

(*Interruption from Members*)

MR. SPEAKER.—Order, order.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, yesterday, when I interrupted, I was called to order and you were pleased to send me out. (*laughter*). Do you allow this kind of interruption Sir?

MR. SPEAKER.—Order, order. A Member may commit a mistake once; but there are Members who always commit the same mistake. (*laughter*) Another point is, that Sri Mallaradhya being a very wise person, never implicates himself. He only says what he feels as facts.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, my friends from the other side said that we get information by such means. I may assure them that I never desend to such mean levels. If they take a challenge, I can get them any information. Sir, when the Leader of the Opposition made an agitation about it, what is confidential there? Sir, I was referring to the note of the Agriculture Minister. He, in his wisdom and rightly too, suggested that an enquiry should be held against the Chief Secretary of a Government, holding a holy post with a tradition and that he should be sent on compulsory leave. What did the Chief Minister do? Any Chief Minister with some guts, with a sense of justice, with a sense of efficiency in the administration, would have straightaway take pricipitate action. But, the Chief Minister merely said, "This order is cancelled." Beyond that, he did not do anything. There was no enquiry. Is thus not sufficient to charge no confidence in the Ministry? If this is the way official matters are dealt with, without any sense of responsibility, how to have such a Government? Sir, this is one instance. Has such a thing happened in any organised Government in other countries, though not in India? The answer is, 'no'. I think, the Chief Minister has something to say about this and I shall await his reply. Who is the villain of the piece? I do not know whether the phrase is unparliamentary; it comes from the great

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Shakespere. Who is the villain of the piece? It is the Chief Secretary or the Chief Minister or the entire Cabinet ? Whoever it is, they must confess this honourably. Were they trying to screen the offender? Were they afraid of any particular community or a group of people who had a fancy for this particular gentleman? This is a thing I want to ask the Chief Minister.

Then, Sir, two M.L.As. about whom corruption, corruption cases have been filed. I am not going into the details of the case. I am only referring to a Head of a Department who is now the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore. Sir, this is a thing which shakes anybody in any part of the world. I will give details.

Sir, the Director of Anti-corruption reported to Government that there are allegations of corruption against two M.L.As.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Sir, the matter is pending before a Court. Will it be proper for the Hon'ble Member to make a reference to it here ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I am not referring to the merits of the case. I am only referring to the conduct of the Ministry and I will show how I will never touch the merits of the case. My approach is absolutely different.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Mr, Speaker, motive is the important factor to be taken into consideration. Let him consider when he wants to speak on this point.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Well, Sir, I will take a chance.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is up to the Chair to give a ruling; it is not taking a chance.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If he touches the matter of the case, it is likely to get into trouble.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, on order is passed by the Court and it is to that order I am referring. On an application of the Director of Anti-Corruption, the Court has passed orders. You can trust me that I am not going to say anything about the case. Let the Hon'ble Chief Minister please here the details. Sir, the Director reported to Government about these two M.L.As. I know I am speaking about my collegues and I am acting with a sence of responsibility. There is no fear. The allegation in the file was that these two Members were very intimate with Cabinet Ministers. That is a thing in the charge-sheet. Then, when the charge-sheet was placed before the Court, the public were shocked and the Lawyers were discussing this.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, when the Hon'ble Member is making a statement like this, he must substantiate. He is rather taking a risk.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—No. I know what I am doing. I am not risking.

4-30 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—All these matters may come up before the Court. How the investigation was conducted, whether there was any Minister or Ministers behind it and such other points would come up before the Court and to that extent Members should not make any referene in this House. Therefore my only request is that reference to them may be avoided.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I would not trespass into the court's jurisdiction. There has already been an order by the court refusing leave to Government to amend the charge-sheet. Let the Chief Minister.....

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble Member is making some statement which is not correct. If he wants to make a wrong statement, let him make it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is upto the Chief Minister to controvert the statement made by me. What I am inclined to urge in this connection is that this ministry has no control over its officers. They do not take any action against an officer, however high-placed he may be, who makes callous alleagations against the Ministry itself and includes those charges in the charge-sheet and later goes and makes an amendment of the charge-sheet and the court rejects the amendment. The original charge-sheet as it stands today implicates cabinet ministers and the amended charge-sheet was intended to exonerate them and it merely said that the Ministers are 'alleged to have been very intimate' and then there is an order by the court that there can be no amendment and the application is rejected.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The order has been made.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Yes, that is so. The application for amendment of the charge-sheet was rejected by the court. Does the Chair mean that I will say something on matters which are pending in the court. We are sorry that two of our colleagues are implicated. I am equally sorry and concerned that the prestige of the State is at stake if either the Members of the Assembly or Members of the Government are dragged to a court on the ground that between them they had something which was positively disgraceful to the country. Do you think that the House will feel very happy about it. The purpose of my bringing this particular incident to the notice of this honourable house is to show that these ministers have no control over their officers. That is the point involved in the first charge: that they have failed to tone up the administration. Where even glaring cases of misconduct, inefficiency, gross mal-administration are brought to their notice, they try to wink at that. The obvious inference is that they are either incapable or refuse to take action on extraneous considerations. Am I wrong in making such an inference. Is this charge not sufficient to sustain a motion of no-confidence? How are we to be confident that the administration of a great State of ours is going to be carried on with a set of

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Ministers who do not know the primary responsibility and to whom facts do not appeal even when they are placed before them. Is it due to favouritism, jobbery or is it not a case of corruption of a sort. Is this to be permitted?

What did the Agricultural Minister do in this case? He wanted, since this particular Director of Anti-Corruption, who has now become the Chief Secretary has involved the cabinet and made aspersions against the cabinet ministers, he wanted him to be placed under suspension pending enquiry. What did the cabinet do. It is for the Chief Minister to answer. He is sitting still tight on that file, pickling it perhaps and allowing the grass to grow under his feet. Is it or is it not true that Cabinet Ministers were involved in that charge-sheet. I am prepared to exonerate the member of the Government but is it open to the head of a Government department, however high-placed he may be to do so. It was upto him to meet the Ministers, speak to them and tell them. It means one of two things: Either that the persons responsible for allowing this Director of Anti-Corruption to function in this manner did not realise at that time adequately the import of the charge-sheet or knowing it they were callous. In either case it was a serious matter, sufficient to be hauled up for a vote of no-confidence. I will close at that.

My friend Sri Kothawale said that we are indulging very freely in very vague statements, and anti-deluvian types of arguments, in respect of unemployment and under-employment. I do not know if you can make serious and more definite charge than the failure of this Government to adequately tackle the problem raised by growing unemployment and under-employment. We did not say in the charge that the Governmenthave failed to totally solve the problem. We only said and my friend the leader of the Opposition said, that they have not adequately tackled this problem. I am asking the present ministry: Have they adequately realised the magnitude of the problem. In their draft second plan and their full-fledged second plan, did they fix a target as to how many unemployed people would get employment and to what extent they will relieve underemployment. What is it they have achieved in this behalf. We are about to come to the end of the Second Plan. I have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Ministry for the last three years and in almost every speech I said: You do not have even the personnel to assess the extent of unemployment, the actual underemployment and what measures you have to adopt. The success of a plan, an economic plan, whether it is a national or State plan, the crux of the entire success of the plan depends to what extent you have been able to improve the standard of living or to what extent you have relieved this growing problem, the menace of unemployment. If our official figures do not give any picture or any indication of successful efforts made, then I must say that this Government has no right to continue in office. The tragedy of the situation is that in spite of the phenomenal growth of the

Statistical Department by various directorates and various bureaus for which the rate-payer is paying so many lakhs, there are no reliable figures, what are we to do. Are we to sit and moan here.

I was saying in regard to the industries and I made a point that this ministry's policy has been suicidal. It was only yesterday that I heard when the Chief Minister presided over a function to release to the market some scooters.

Sir, I brought to the notice of this Hon'ble House that the progress of Industrial Estates in Mysore State has been thoroughly unsatisfactory and only 8 industrial estates are expected to be completed before the end of the Second Plan-over a period of ten years. It is a matter of very serious dissatisfaction to some as on this side of the House that only three sheds are reported to have been functioning; and in respect of Mysore, what have they done ? In the name of the small scale industries they had a number of blocks constructed for allotment of sheds to the people of Mysore City, but they have given these sheds whimsically to a scooter factory.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Hon'ble Member yields, it is not correct. Separate units have been constructed for Industrial estates. Let him know it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want to know how many sheds have been given over to scooter factory and for what purpose ? Is the Hon'ble Chief Minister aware of this ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am perfectly aware of it. If he knows correct facts, let him make the statement. I have nothing to say.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Does the Hon'ble Chief Minister know how many sheds out of the Industrial Estates have been allotted to the scooter factory ? I maintain that it is misused. I ask, are the industrial units in Mysore City meant for encouraging private capitalists ? That is a charge that I make. It is open to the Government to refute it.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Industrial estate is out of private capital.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister is a genius but not of the correct type.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I can also say that he is a genius too. (*laughter*)

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not know whether there is going to be conflict of opinion between the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister just as it happened between the Education Minister and the Agriculture Minister a little while ago. Any how, so far as the development of small scale industries through the medium of industrial estates is concerned, that is a matter in which this Ministry has thoroughly failed and it has not kept up to the time schedule nor has it registered adequate progress. I say in respect of this, there has been gross discrimination in the allotment of sheds. It is now open to the Government to refute it.

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Sir, in respect of the Government industrial undertakings, I have been repeatedly pressing on the attention of the Hon'ble Chief Minister who is in-charge of industries and who continues to be in charge that there is need for constituting a committee for scrutinising all Government undertakings. What I suggested was nothing out of the way. Mr. Herbert Morrison, the great architect of public sector undertakings in Great Britain who is an authority in regard to this particular public sector undertakings has expressed himself on more than one occasion that there is imperative need for instituting periodical–several years–scrutiny of these Government undertakings with a view to assess whether they have progressing satisfactorily? What is the investment? What is the relationship between labour and capital and whether the exchequer is getting the maximum benefit out of the investment? Sir, in a simple matter like this, when there are glaring instances of the type of porcelain factory, the Government silk Filatures, Kanakapura and others, are showing signs of deterioration, the Chief Minister with his colleagues does not see the need for instituting a committee for going into details of the working of the Government undertakings.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He has taken 45 minutes. Let him tell me what time he wants.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have been making specific charges. I will close at five o' clock, Sir.

Sir, I suggested this not for any personal greatness. This is what is being done. Recently the Deputy Minister of U.S.S.R who recently visited India, I think the papers should have published—even he has been emphatically of the opinion that our public undertakings must now strike a new path if really investment is expected to yield adequate returns and there should be a thorough reorientation in the management of Government undertaking. I said on a previous occasion that such an enquiry would stir public opinion and it would evoke a public debate on the floor of this House and it would help to assess the true position in respect of industries, their finance, their investment and various other things and help to bring to light inefficiency, slackness of individual administrators and also shape properly our State socialism, what has been referred to as 'post–office socialism'. Sir, I do not know what is the diffiiculty to do the obviously easy thing. I want to know whether the Government is thinking that all their maladministration in Government. Undertakings would be brought to light as a result of this enquiry. I do not mind even if they have their own men–men of their own group in this committee. But in the interest of securing the advancement of industries in this State, such an enquiry is necesary. Sir, it is tragic to note the way in which they post officers to the Department of Industries. One particular officer who was posted to Channapatna to be in charge of the Spun Silk Factory was withdrawn within less than three months and posted to take charge of the Gold Field Undertakings and even before he had unpacked his furniture, he was asked to

go to another place. Sir, it is perhaps unnecessary to go into details except to say there are ample cases of favouritsm. Those who will do this–*Johukumwalas* not *sub–Janthawalas* are being preferred. Sir, I am saying this with a sense of responsibility. I have referred to certain cases on the occasion of the Governor's Address. What I say is that even at this stage, Government will see the reasonableness of the plea put forward by members of this House to set up this enquiry committee.

I want to know whether the Government looked into the working of the Small Industries Corporation which they set up recently. There is one notable departure in regard to the constitution of the Small Industries Corporation. I want to know what prompted the Government. of Mysore to have the Deputy Minister as the Chairman of that Committee. Possibly in trying to honour a lady, they have gone out of the way. All other boards they have set up are of a different pattern. But this particular thing, I want to know the achievements of this Small Industries Corporation ever since it is set up. I was told and I read in newspapers this morning that the Joint Director of Industries presented the report of the activities of the Small Industries Corporation at a meeting held in Mysore at which the Hon'ble Chief Minister presided when the scooter factory was inauguated.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

What I say is, this House is not kept informed of the various statutory bodies which they have set up by priodical reports. That is one of the allegations that I have repeatedly made on the floor of this House. This House is kept completely ignorant of the way in which statutory boards are functioning and that periodical reports should be placed before this House and this House is to be made aware of the activities of the Corporation. But anyhow, the public of Mysore gets the benefit of it. That is the way you deal with the chosen representatives of the people. It does not matter. I am quite willing to pardon them for some of these omissions. But we should know what is the expenditure, what has happened to the loan they have greated, and what exactly is the manner in which they have provided the technical know–how. It seems the small Induitries Corporation has agreed to construct a few buildings for somebody else. I want to know if it is part of their duty to construct houses. There is the Housing Board; there are some house building co–operatives. Why I am referring to this particular matter is, they do not know what they are about. They are attempting industrialisation and the public is not aware what excactly we are going to do.

I want to refer to one other matter which might upset the Chief Minister a little. That is with reference to the type of favouritism that prevails in the Cabinet. I refer to the Prinicpal of the Medical College, Hubli. He retired as Director of Medical Services, but he was re-employed and posted as Principal, Medical College, Hubli.

Sri K. K. HEADE.—To whom are you referring ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—To Dr. Nadkarni.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—He was never appointed as Principal of any College.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—He is appointed as Superintendent of the Medical College. You may call him by that name. That is the place of the Dean of the Medical College. I would like to know why the post of Dean was not advertised in time and selection made.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—He should not tread on grounds which he is not aware of.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am very certain that you have continued this gentleman when he had no right to be continued in power. This is absolutely certain.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—According to him.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You must read the newspapers. This gentleman's knowledge of surgery amounts to butchery. And still he is continued in this post when exactly under similar circumstances other persons who were in charge of hospitals have been made only Professors. I am being told that he is not the Principal of the Medical College but only Superintendent. Whatever that may be I can say this much that he is in charge of the Hubli Medical College. I want to know what is the total mortality in that hospital due to mismanagement of surgery by this particular gentleman. My grievance is that in exactly identical circumstances two officers, one of the Krishnarajendra Hospital and another Principal of the Medical College, were not treated in the same manner. Now that names are mentioned I may say that Dr. Raghavendra Rao who was Principal of the Medical College, when he retired was re-employed only as Professor and not continued as Principal. They brought Dr. Gopal Rajan who was Principal of the Krishnarajendra Hospital and later on they brought Dr. Suryanarayana Rao in his place. Now with regard to the Hubli Medical College they say that this gentleman will continue till the vacancy for the post of Dean is filled up. It is quite possible that he may be given extension for that reason. I want to ask why did they not advertise the post of Dean in time and select the proper person as Dean ? The public conscience of Hubli is surcharged with this incident of the Medical College.

Now I come to the Mysore Medical College. This is 35 years old and is one of the oldest institutions in Mysore. It is a monumental disgrace to any Government that this college should not be recognised by the Indian Medical Council. It looks as though nobody is responsible for this. On this account alone the Government stands condemned.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.— The University also had a responsibility.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My friend does not know that it is no longer under the control of the University.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It was taken over by the Government only recently.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Take the case of the Bangalore Medical College. Attempts were made to secure recognition to it within less than five years of its starting because of vested interests. I know the reason why the Mysore Medical College is not given recognition. I was Assistant Secretary, Education Department, then and I have studied the whole file. At that time there were 18 posts of Lecturers not filled up. There was not a single First Grade Professor. Today the Government are concentrating all the First Geade Surgeons in Bangalore and they are making attempts to introduce Post Graduate Studies in Medicine in the Bangalore Medical College even though this college does not lend itself to expansion and introduction of post graduate studies. But because they want to favour their men and keep them in Bangalore they are expanding this College to the exclusion of the Mysore College. Mysore and Bangalore must both be given equal treatment. Mysore also is a part of Mysore State. Of course, I have no vested interest in Mysore except that I have got a house there, but I say that both Mysore and Bangalore should be given equal treatment. Look at the condition of the Mysore Medical College. It is an institution more than 35 years old, but you do not even post First Grade Professors there. Local candidates are working there since a number of years. I am mentioning this only to show to the House that even in the matter of higher education in Medical Colleges which vitally concerns the health and the welfare of the people, this is the attitude they adopt.

Then there was a reference to eniversity administration. University administration constituted as it is seems to be nobody's responsibility. When glaring cases of mal-administration are brought to the notice of Government, the Education Minister says 'how can we interfere ?' He is now given a status without powers. I hear that he is going to be the Vice-Chancellor.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—No.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Will he continue as mere ornamental figurehead who appears in robes once a year. Sometime back proposals for appointing the Education Minister as Pro-Chancellor of the University were made ? I would like to know what action was taken in this matter. Is he to be a non-entity ? I have my own views whether the Minister for Education should be the Pro-Chancellor or not, but that is beside the point now. We are not talking what the constitution should be. In this connection I had made 18 charges when I approached the Education Minister. The matter is coming up in the shape of a question. I hope the Education Minister will place on the table his replies to the several charges that I have made.

Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Speaker was pleased to ask whether this Government have any control over the functions of the University. So far as the Mysore University is concerned section 49 of that Act vests in the Government visitorial powers. That section is so wide that when glaring cases of mal-administration of the University are brought to the notice of

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the Government, the Government have a right to interfere and insist on certain things being done and if the University does not do that, the Government have power to see that it is done. I may read that section 49 for the information of the House.

> "The Government shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as it may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, libraries, museums, workshops and equipment and of any institutions maintained, administered, recognised or approved by or affiliated to the University and also of the teaching and other work conducted by the University or under its auspices and to cause an enquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University."

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> "The Government shall, in every case give notice to the Syndicate of its intention to cause such an inspection or enquiry to be made and the Syndicate shall be entitled to be represented there at;
>
> "The Government shall communicate to the Syndicate the views with reference to the result of such an inspection or inquiry and may, after ascertaining the opinion thereon of the Senate, the Syndicate and where necessary of the Academic Council, advise the University upon the action to be taken."

It says later that Government have a right to get whatever they want to be done if the Syndicate don't do it. The Constitution as it is places a lot of power in the hands of Government, but merely on the dubious fact of the existence of autonomy, they do not want to interfere. But what is happening in the University ? It is to-day at its worst and things are not being done as well as it is done even at the remotest Village Panchayat. There is nobody to look after it. Many things are happening which will bring disgrace to the State and I want that the Chief Minister and the Education Minister should confer. If at least the Education Minister had the powers delegated by His Highness the Chancellor, something would have been done. Only two matters I would like to mention, requiring my explanation.

There was a reference made by the Chief Minister by a kind of insinuation that in respect of the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, he asked the Leader of the Opposition whether he did not plead for one Member of his own party and I do not know if it is necessary for me to give an explanation because the person involved was myself. And all that my friend Sri Puttaramiah did say was without my knowledge. The job of Vice-Chancellor is not a job for which he should ask. It is at a particular stage which was highly confidential. I did meet the Chief Minister. I do not think the Chief Minister should have made a reference to that.

One other matter in which I had been a little seriously dealt with by the Chief Minister is about the Youth Festival. I want to make my position very clear as Chairman of the Inter-Youth Festival Committee at Mysore. I was Chairman by virtue of a resolution of the Syndicate. The Syndicate fixed the lay-out. They fixed the policies. The details according to which the work of the Youth Festival Committee had to be carried out and even the Syndicate had no option. The lay-out was fixed by the Government of India and the Ministry of Education. Whether we should admit a certain number of people. Whether it should be thrown out to the public—certain conditions were specified by the Government of India. After all, I was only in charge of organisation. My friend Sri Kothawale referred to a statement. In connection with the Youth Festival I issued a statement upholding the work of the Police. I said that they acted with a lot of restraint. I never touched or made any reference to the shooting because I was within the four corners of the Ekalavyapura. I never ordered firing and I never justified Police firing. One thing I said : If it had not been for the extraordinary restraint which the Police exercised, things might have gone wrong. I do not know why the Chief Minister insinuated that I was reponsible for everything. Here are two letters out of a number of letters which I have received. It is just casually that I caught hold of them. I will just read out ane such letter. This letter is dated 23rd December 1959 received from Visva-Bharati University founded by the late Ravindranath Tagore. The letter says :

"Dear Shri Mallaradhya,

Our Coutingent arrived here safely and comfortably the other day. You may be gratified to learn that each and every member of our party is experiencing a sense of nostalgia for the few happy days we all spent together, in the most suggestive atmosphere of Ekalavyapura. By now, the Camp must have been dismantled and no trace of it preserved but we take this opportunity to assure you that it still lives in our memory and will continue to do so ever after.

The Sixth Inter-University Youth Festival turned out to be an eventful one. You, in particular, had to face a lot which at the time seemed to be an unenviable one ; but our admiration goes to you for having displayed extraordinary courage and self-confidence in handling a situation that threatened to become explosive and tragic. That eventually the morale was preserved and an alarmist view averted, an example for future guidance set and an ordeal passed through with dignity must, indeed, be a source of satisfaction to all concerned. We—the members of the Visva-Bharati Contingent congratulate you, Sir, for steering our boat safely to the shore and thank you for all that you did for us under such trying circumstances.

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Our warmest regards to you and your esteemed untiring colleages....."

This is the type of opinion expressed by people of other Universities. I did not inspire them. It is dated 23rd December 1959. There is another letter from the Bengal University. The Chief Minister must remember that at dead of night he called me on the phone and he wanted the Youth Festival to be postponed. I said "You are the head of administration. I was only acting on instructions of the Syndicate. If you feel that the Youth Festival has got to be stopped I have no objection to stop it." What I say is, let not people be misled to think that the Youth Festival was mismanaged. I repeat that I never justified Police firing and I did not have actually knowledge of firing at the time. In fact, they were about to set fire to the entire lines, 2500 lines of the pick of Indian men and women and it was my responsibility to see that they returned home safe ; it was the responsibility which not even the Vice-Chancellor had at the time and for doing all that, is this the treatment to be meted out to me by the head of the administration ?

Having regard to the serious charges made by each Member of the Opposition, I consider that this is a fit case in which the Ministry should actually feel disgraced and quit the office. Thank you.

† Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is possible for the first time in the history of Mysore that a no-confidence motion is sought to be moved. Even at the beginning, I would like to say one thing. Six months back during the August Session we should have made such a motion. If only we had made up our mind to move this motion about six months back, there would have been a very serious constitutional crisis in the State and I am sure that all those gentlemen on the other side who to-day have sought to defend the position of the Government would have been on this side. I wish to say that really we did not want to take advantage of that situation and create a crisis. On the other hand, we are morally fortified that we did not want to take advantage of that situation and we are now moving this motion in an altogether different context.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That would never happen.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Supposing we had moved this motion at the August-September Session ; there would have been constitutional crisis and we would have been accused.....

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA.—Can I take it that the Hon'ble Member was not vigilant. Then he was not fully aware and therefore he did not take the opportunity.....

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—At the time when these gentlemen made charges, we took it rather too seriously. Now I think we have got to regret. Anyway, Sir, two gentlemen have spoken. Sri Kothawale and Sri Mohsin spoke yesterday. They were trying to make out that our charges were vague. Sir, a no-confidence, motion as I understand, is purely objective and purely subjective. It is not like proving a charge in a court of law. Mr. Mohsin wanted to defend the Ministry and said that the charge in respect of inefficiency in administration was mis-placed. Sir, coming from Bombay area as he does, if he says this, I must only say, perhaps in the Bombay area of Karnatak, the administration to which he was accustomed was an extremely miserable administration. Otherwise, he would not have made that statement.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—The Bombay administration is one of the best in India.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I wanted him to comit that mistake. (*laughter*) If he says that Bombay administration was the best in India, how did he say that the Mysore administration to-day, as is known to every one under the Sun, is the best?

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Sir, can my friend refer to the Bombay administration in this House?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—My point is this. I said this is rather subjective. If all the Members coming from Bombay-Karnatak area, accustomed to what they have been, agree with Mr. Mohsin in relation to the miserable standard of Mysore administration. At present, we cannot take them seriously. Sir, a number of instances have been brought to the notice of the Government on the floor of this House. If Mr. Mohsin is very much satisfied with the general administration in Mysore, it is his funeral. But the people of this State should not be victimised simply because Mr. Mohsin or people of his type, think that the administration is of a very high order. I cannot refer to the several instances because the time at my disposal is very short.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—That is a very fine argument.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is not a fine argument, but it is the real argument. Mr. Mohsin did not want to speak the truth: that is my complaint.

Sir, it was said by my Congress friends that the moving of this no-confidence motion is an election stunt. We are not trying to say that we are the only united party. But, this is the chief election slogan of the Congress party.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Is the Member aware that there is party within the Communist party itself?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I am not saying anything about it. I am only laying emphasis about your party. So far as we, in the opposition are concerned whether P. S. P. or the other gentlemen, we are not in need of election stunt. On the other hand, the Congress party,

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where there is constant trouble within their party, need election stunt and not we. Sir, much is said from the other side about the unity they have attained. Well, Sir, this tribes was going on and they say that, that trible was has ended. I may submit to the Members on the other side that this is a thing which cannot be attained so easily. This truth vanishes soon after the Assembly closes, I am sure.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—This is the Communist way of thinking.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, even now they are quarreling for portfolios. Sri H. S. Rudrappa wants Mining Portfolio. Again, there is quarreling over this.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, Mr. Muckannappa has anticipated me. If the unity had been attained, do you mean to say that they would have taken so many days for the distribution of portfolios? This is something extraordinary. Sir, I will only quote one newspaper report and I should be pardoned for it. I am anticipating that there will be a resignation, at least by one Deputy Minister; I do not want to say his name. This is already there in the newspaper. I do not wish it, but he is also right in doing so because he is neglected. According to the newspaper, he has already tendered his resignation or threatens to tender his resignation. This is sufficient so show that there is no unity and the unity that these people are talking about is only a bogus unity and nothing more than that. Sir, this is not merely a charge of a few Members of the opposioion. Even a very responsible paper like the Hindu—among the journalistic circles it is known as the old maid—has referred to this very critically. I do not want to develop anything further on this. Could unity be achieved by the expansion of the Ministry by adding four more Ministers?

Sir, a point was made about the various nominations made to the Boards. Everybody knows that only Congress men were chosen to these boards. The real point was missed and a literary interpretation was sought to be made about Charge No. 1 and 90 per cent of the Members on the Board were Congress men, thereby meaning the remaining 10 per cent belonged to the Opposition. Sir, there and there, there may be inconsequential committees where there may be some opposition members. When the issue was raised about Mr. T. Channiah when he was appointed as Chairman of the Electricity, Board the Minister for Public Works and Electricity, for whom I have the highest regard, tried to rebut it by saying that we make allegations that a Scheduled Class person is not appointed on several occasions and when one is appointed we again argue against the action of the Government. My intention when I referred to this appointment was never that. It is really hypocritical. Sir, if the Government was so concerned about the welfare of the Scheduled Class, as they want to make out, then why it did not occur to them,

when they expanded this Ministry, to take a Member from the Scheduled Castes or even make a Deputy Minister a full-fledged Minister ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—That is a very nice way of driving the wedge.

(*laughter*)

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I know Sri Channiah and I believe that he is the only person who can do something to our district. Neither Sri K. C. Reddy or anybody else can do much. Of course, Sri Linga Reddy is doing something.

Sir, I would like to refer to the Economic and Resources Committee. Have they appointed an economist and a financier, I ask the Government. Everybody knows it. I do not want to say anything more than this. Sir, the sum and substance of our allegations is this:

Ever since 1951, when the new Congress Ministry came into being; after Reorganisation and fomation of Karnataka, the Ministry's actions have belied all possible hopes—hopes from our side and even hopes of the other side. The genuine hopes which all of us entertained have been dashed to the grounds. There is not even one gleaming feature. Even those who defended the Government were unable to point out to a single achievement which would redound to their credit. On the other hand, we can really say that this period of five years when the Ministry was inducted to office, has been a period of gross mis-rule of nepotism and of corruption and of misconduct. It is true that some people have been able during this period to enrich themselves. They are a chosen few. Some contractors or so, who are basking under the Ministry's sunshine. So far as the ordinary people are concerned, their position is what is stated in the charge-sheet.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Is the Hon'ble Member aware that when Nehruji visited Bangalore, the Leader of the Opposition who has now presented a motion of no-confidence, met him and had all praise to the good administration of Mysore ?

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIAH.—No. It is all false. Let the Hon'ble Member call the Prime Minister here and let him declare that I said such things. It is not good for a Member of the House to say such things.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It is all the Chief Minister's mischief.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have not said a word to him. It is the mischief of the Hon'ble Member.

Sri B. K. PUTTARMAIAH.—Where was the occasion for me to talk to him about the Ministry. I am leader of the Opposition not a Congressman to report to the Prime Minister. It is the duty of the Leader of the Opposition to meet the Prime Minister and discuss the problems of the State.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—When Sri Mohsin spoke he should have referred to it. I do not know how he got this information.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIAH.—I do not know who was there when the Prime Minister and I discussed. Is this the way a Member of the House should behave. It is a spuroius allegation, a scandal.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Even if we grant that it is true for a minute for the sake of argument, as I said earlier, it only shows, that the Leader of the Opposition, did not want to move a motion of no confidence at that juncture and root the ministry out because he wanted the party to get over its troubles and come to a settlement and not to fish in troubled waters. Now that everything is apparently smooth, he has chosen the occasion to draw attention on some of the things which agitate all of us. That is the way a responsible Opposition behaves.

Sir, many Members have dilated at length on the various charges levelled against the Ministry. Our point is that there should be a leader who finds unanimous acceptance in the party and with whom all the Members of the ruling party would willingly co-operate. The absence of such unity sadly reflects on the administration of the State, as we have sought to show. We are perfectly aware that the Congress party can throw out our motion. We know that on the eve of elections, they would be unwilling to face a constitutional crisis. Therefore it is we have brought this motion to focus attention on some of the malaise afflicting this unfortunate State and what we do is perfectly moral. After all the criticisms are well founded and are true in letter and spirit. Supposing they choose Hanumanthaiah in whom they have full confidence—I am not giving them a name, it may be Channaiah or Nijalingappa or anyone else, but he should have the full confidence of all the Members of the party. If such a homogeneous team emerges, we would be happy.

We have said that in the matter of appointments and the functioning of judiciary, there have been interference by the executive. I am aware that in the appoitment of High Court judges, the president has to finally nominate them but it is also a fact that the influence of the executive is quite in evidence so far as our State is concerned. I will deal with another aspect. The question of appointment of Munsiffs is pending since a long time. Government could have acted with quick despatch. What happened ? Till lattely, the recruitment rules to the posts of Munsiffs were not published at all. In 1957 it was published. Still no action was taken and now attempts are being made to recruit Munsiffs. Even now, in the selection of Munsiffs, are we following sound tradition. Are we associating High Court Judges? Have we constituted a panel or board for selection? There are any number of vacancies of district judges. There is so much of accumulation of work and pending cases are a legion. Where there is provision for additional Judges, have they been appointed. These appointments are not being made, for the simple reason that personal considerations have come to bear and Government is unable to decide one way or the other.

I will quote an instance. A person who stood second by order of merit was not taken. He filed a writ. The High Court dismissed it on

technical grounds and the matter went before the Supreme Court and at the suggestion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Advocate General was called and a compromise was suggested. A person who stood second in the order of merit, who should have been made a Munsiff has now been made a law officer in the law office.

†Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—I would like to inform my honble friend that the case he refers to is in the year 1955 and the selection was made by the P. S. C. It went to the Supreme Court. The gentleman was anxious not to become a munsiff now but he wanted to become a law officer and we have appointed him.

Sri M. C. NARASHIMAN.—Recently in Andhra there was an instance of the Transport Minister tendering his resignation because the High Court had passed some strictures against the Minister, This is sound tradition and I hoped the Mysore Ministers would follow it. Unfortunately the Congressmen here seem to be indulging in tribal warfare on the scale of Andhra but are unwilling to copy their good features. If the Andhra tradition is applied then the Education Minister should have resigned long ago. You know fully well that in regard to the appointment of the Principal of Teachers College, Gulbarga, the High Court of Mysore passed several strictures against the Education Minister. If the Andhra practice is a source of inspiration, the resignation of the Education Minister was called for, but he sits tight and nothing happens.

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Some time back, we passed what was an Ordinance into law regulating the acquisition that had taken place during the last 20 years or by the Trust Board. Sir, at that time, we repeatedly said that several ordinances came on the floor of the House and the Opposition brought it to the notice of the Government that they should not hurry through. What has happened now? The whole thing has been reversed. The law has now been declared to be *null and void*. There again, there was a certain unbecoming hurry on the part of the Government because they wanted to correct the matter which was before the Government. Now the whole thing is quashed by the High Court and I think definitely the Ministry has no power in relation to this matter. I do not know if they are going to bring another ordinance to correct it. These are instances to show in what manner things are sought to be done. I want to point out another thing. In this particular case, there is something very strange. I think Mr. B. V. Baliga who is now a Minister in the Cabinet was a Minister which advocated this law. Sir, if we have considerations of propriety and considerations of fair conduct, in a matter like this, how can Sri Baliga sit in this Cabinet and I do not know what he is going to do in this respect. He may say that he acted in the capacity of a lawyer and now he has nothing to do with it. To a stranger like me, it looks really contradictory. He comes here and challenges the action of the Governments and gets them declared *null and void* by the court. He

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has to consult his colleagues, Mr. T. Subramanya and others and uphold the action of the Government while in Government. I do not know how contradictory—tight-rope dancing, he can do. Of course, he can do it very well.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—My friend will kindly remember that we tried to validate all acts that were done since 1945. Otherwise, many would have lost their Houses. That is not a point for such criticism. Why they have set aside? What is it we have to do? Are things that should be considered. You cannot hold us responsible for acts done in 1945. We only wanted to safeguard the interest of individuals and even acts done by Government in which one or two Members on the Opposition had also a part to play. Therefore, I say, please do not criticise us on that point. Let us find out what is the way out.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮುರ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಆರ್ಡಿನೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಏನೆಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತಾರ್ಲಾ! ಆದರೆ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾನವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಲಾರ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Please excuse me, Sir. 'AGNANA' is not a good word to use. Even if it is unparliamentary, I do not mind. I am used to such things. But I must say that the points that are now adduced for setting aside the enactment passed by the House, were not raised by any Member on the floor of the House.

Sri G. VENKTAI GOWDA.—I have told you Sir. I have definitely said that if this matter is taken to the High Court, it will be quashed. You will kindly see the proceedings.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—The Grounds upon which it is attacked were not raised. I am still of the firm conviction that this House has full powers to pass that enactment. But it is set aside. Nobody in this House raised these points.

Sri G. VENKTAI GOWDA.—We raised all the poi ts that were raised in the High Court.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—I congratulate you for your forethought, Sir.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, you have an army of officers to advise you on legal implications and complications. You ought to have taken their advice before hand.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—What I wanted to say is, even today, my opinion is that this enactment passed upon the ordinance is a sound law. But the verdict of High Court is law for us. we will have to think about it and see what we should do next. What I wanted to draw the attention of the house was that this is not a matter that could be used as an argument aegainst us because, there are two views. These are acts done in the year 1945 which we found out and we wanted to validate. That is the point. Now, if there is any lacuna in the procedure, that we have adopted, as they pointed out, we will try to rectify and save hundreds of people.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Is it not better that we hear Sri Baliga on this problem ?

Sir, there is another matter. I do not wish to take much time. That is about the Trust Board. My point is this. Sir, the Trust Board is entrusted with certain authority and in pursuance of that authority, they have distributed what are called the Palace Orchard sites. Here again, I do not wish to go into the details of this matter. I just want to ask one thing. Sri V. P. Deenadayalu Naidu, a Member of this House is a Member of that board. Now Sir, all the Ministers who have made applications before the Board are Members of this House. Now Sir, how is it fair for Ministers with all the weight of authority behind them, being in responsible position, to apply for allotment of sites in their favour ? Will it not place Mr. Deenadayalu Naidu in an extremely difficult and delicate position ? Certain he cannot refuse to give sites particularly to Ministers. I am not referring to others. Was it fair? Was it proper? Was it propor conduct on the part of Ministers? If you are judicial officers, if you are Government officers, it is quite a defferent thing. He is a Member of this Hon'ble House. How could you put such a person in an awkward position and make his position difficult where he is expected to act judiciously. Today, that matter is also *sub--judice* and writ petitions are already filed and very possibly that matter also may be set aside.

You take another instance where there was a stricture from the High Court in regard to the Navilswami Temple case in which it was clearly alleged by the High Court that the Government acted in favour of the Maharaja of Sandur. I do not want to develop it. Everybody is aware of it.

Sir, I will refer next to the Police. I would only say one word. The I.G.P. I believe was awarded a Gold Medal. It is during the tenure of office of the present incumbent that there have been open demonstrations against the Police—not in one centre, but in half-a--dozen centres. In the entire history of the Mysore Police Administration, there was no instance of a popular demonstration, so far as I can recall, against the individual acts of Police Sub--Inspectors or whatever it is, except when labour matters are involved. In Bangalore it has happened. In Hubli it has happened, in Thirthahalli even , there it has happened. The Hon'ble Revenue Minster, may be aware of it. In Marcara there was a mass demonstration and a huge public meeting was held against conduct of the police. That is happening in a number of places. If you consider this ever since the year 1957 onwards, particularly, recently a number of demonstrations have taken place against the police. Is it not a fit case for proper enquiry? Or alternatively is it not necessary that persons who are found in suspicious circumstances—is it not but mere and proper, is it not the duty of any Government and more than all, a civilised Government to order an enquiry into the circumstances under which such demostrations have taken place and see that proper facts are placed before the public. What does the Government do ?

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Even in spite of the death of the poor student, have they resorted to it? In the case of the Mercara incident have they taken steps to enquire into what is the real position. They do not make any enquiries even when grave allegations are made against police officers. I will tell you what happened in K.G.F. where there is a large concentration of workers. I have never seen such a thing elsewhere. Last year there were two huge demonstrations just in front of the Police Station. What happened was that a Head Constable was fully drunk. He caught hold of a respectable merchant of the place, took him to the police station and beat him. When the Sub-Inspector saw this incident he intervened, but the Head Constable would not stop. There was no phone in the police station for him to inform the D.S.P. So he asked the other constables to keep this Head Constable under arrest and went to a nearby place to phone to the D.S.P. In the meanwhile this head constable skulked away and there was a huge demonstration before the police station by about 5,000 people. This was the second time that such a thing happened. These are instances to show the utter demoralisation that has taken place in the police under the aegis of the Chief Minister and the I.G.P. who has been awarded the Gold Medal. I do not know whether the President took into consideration all these thing when he awarded the Gold Medal to him. I also do not know who recommended the award of the Gold Medal to such a person. Such a thing has never happened in history. Even in Bangalore we know the callous way in which the Line Baba incident was managed. Even his body was not handed over to his relatives. I do not know if such a thing can happen anywhere else except in Congo.

My friend Sri Doddameti has been trying to bring about unanimity in the Congress for his proposal to make the State as Karnatak State. Even Madras has gone ahead of you in this matter. But even in this issue you have not been able to unite yourselves or agree with Sri Doddameti. On this score at least the Ministry must go or Sri Doddameti must become the Chief Minister of this State.

Then take the case of the Kannada border areas. Have you made up your mind at least now? Have you done anything to get back the Kannada areas lying in the neighbouring State? Nothing.

Then I will go to another point. People say that with the change in the portfolios, there will be a change in the policy. I am afraid that there is no such hope. I do not think anybody can say that with confidence. I do not know what is going to happen to the writ petitions regarding the Chief Engineer. For all that the Government might give up the whole idea and drop the proceedings. If that is done I would only say that the change in the portfolio at least warrants that.

Then we raised some question about the wine manufactory proposed to be put up in Bangalore. I belive some leading Congressmen also are interested in it. I am sure that now that the portfolio has

changed hands, the wine manufactory will get licence. At any rate the wine manufactory will be set up in Bangalore because of the change in portfolio.

Then I want to say something about the labour portfolio. The State Labour Advisory Board was constituted by the Government some time back. I am a member of that Board and some other members of this House are also members of that Board. It is supposed to advise the Government on matters regarding labour, but this Board has met only once. Important decisions have been taken in the Labour Department without even a reference to that Board. The reason is simple. The Labour Minister has no time to preside over the meeting of the Board or the Government do not want to consult the Board in these matters. With the reorganisation that has taken place in this department, even the little efficiency that was there in the earlier days has totally disappeared. We do not know for what reasons this reorganisation into four or five divisions was brought about. One thing is clear that your Labour Department has not been able to deliver the goods.

Take another case of the Code of Discipline to which every State is a party. I can tell you that there are umpteen cases of violation of the Code by employers and the Department has done nothing to stop it.

Then take the recommendations of the various committees. The Wage Board has made a recommendation in respect of Journalists. I can say that many of the leading newspapers are not implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board.

Take another case of the recommendation of the Cement Wage Board. Our Speaker Kanthi knows, as he comes from Bagalkot, that the Bagalkot Cement Works are not at all implementing the recommendations of this Wage Board. These recommendations were repeatedly brought to their notice and still nothing is being done.

Take the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board. Many employers are not implementing these recommendations and the Government is not taking any action.

There are several other labour legislations which are not implemented. In Madras several labour laws have been enacted and are being implemented and they are far more advanced than any other State.

Take the case of festival holidays in relation to the regulation of labour in the beedi industry. Nothing is done here. I do not not know why the workers of this State only should be singled out for this kind of discrimination when workers in other States are given all kinds of benefits.

Then there was a complaint by my friend Sri Mallaradhya that the State-owned industrial undertakings are not run properly and not sufficient care is taken to safeguard our interests. Regarding the paper

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industry, the Mysore Government should naturally have interest in the Mysore Paper Mills in which they hold a substantial share. But do you know that this industry is sought to be discriminated against in favour of another private enterprise, the West Coast Paper Mills at Dandeli? That is a capitalist firm started by a capitalist from outside the State. In the matter of import of machinery, they have been given certain concessions exceeding their normal output and they are using it fully to the disadvantage of the Mysore Paper Mills.

Secondly, I understand so far as the Bombay royalty is concerned, they have given a rate far less than what is assigned to the Mysore Paper Mill.....

Sri B. D. JATTI.—These concessions were not given by the Government of Mysore; they were given by the Government of Bombay. We cannot now change till the period is over.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGAM.—What is the difficulty?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Particulalar period is mentioned and agreement entered into. Till the period is over, we cannot do anything.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Lastly, before closing, I would say this: Charges were made against the Ministry by a group of congressmen. It is true one should not constantly refer to it because it is purely an internal matter; but the point is this. When the Prime Minister comes here and makes reference in papers, while we cannot help taking cognisance of it and bringing it to notice, he appears to have remarked that the charges, some of them are not very serious, but one charge which he characterised as wood business is realy serious, which ought to be gone into and enquired into. If they do not wish to listen to what the Opposition in its wisdom says, at least they should listen to what the Prime Minister, their leader, has said about these things. It is matter purely for them to examine. I am not making this as the sole ground of the motion, but I am only incidentally focussing the attention of the Honourable Members on the other side. Let them retrospectively go into the whole question, the state of affairs stage by stage, 1958, 1959 and so on. With so much confidence reposed in them by the entire electorate, whether they have discharged their obligations faithfully, is a thing they should retrospectively examine. It is not a quesion of satisfying us. After all, they might vote it down if all of them make up their mind because of the party whip, etc., even though they know full well in their heart of hearts that truth is with us and what we say is really the truth and nothing but the truth. After all, these are not the things which emanated from our imagination. Some Member said that it is a repetition of the charge. Even the Chief Minister said that it is a repetition and nothing new. A no confidence motion is based only on the accumulation of grievances which the ruling party is not prepared to

set right. After all, a no confidence motion will not be moved immediately after the general election. Unless there is a commission on the part of the Ministry, we cannot move a no confidence motion. We have done it because we have seen that despite our assertion, our attempt to correct the Ministry, repeated in a constructive manner, in a proper manner, in a constitutional manner to correct the failures of the Government, they have failed to mend themslves so much so that it is because the property of the congress legislators themselves. These 29 charges which are the subject-matter of charge against the Ministry inside their party were also then reflected in this House. Sri Puttaramiah raised it; Sri Mallaradhya raised it; Sri Arumugam raised it. The first charge is about the Gulbarga Member nomination. It was matter discussed in this House. Take withdrawal of the prosecution. That was a matter discussed in the House. It was raised while debating the Home Ministry's Grant. This is not something which is arising out of the imagination. Let them not take a technical view and try to reject it outright and say that there is no substance in the allegations because they are repeated. As long as you do not correct yourself, what is it we have got to do. You must appreciate it because we are saying it again in order to correct you. In the constitutional propriety, you must come forward and appreciate it. On the other hand, you are trying to say that the Opposition's criticism is all obstructive, not based on facts. We have listed one by one. One simple statement is sufficient to show to the *bona fides* of the Government in regard to this matter. While pressing this motion, I am not trying to say that there should be a constitutional dead lock, that there should be completely President's rule. Supposing they gather together and elect a person in whom we can all repose confidence and an entirely new team which cannot be attacked on the ground that they have done something in the past, certainly we would be happy. We are not even suggesting that Sri Puttaramiah must be made a Minister or we from the Opposition should be selected. We are realy proud in saying that we would like to remain in the Opposition and point out the failures. Another point occurred to me. Has the Sports Council been constituted. It is a matter in which Sri Mallaradhya is particularly interested. In spite of the efforts made, the Sports Council has not been constituted. Is it that Mysore is lacking, it is a reflection on the Ministry...

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—It has been constituted. You are misinformed. Already one meeting has been held.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Supposing according to him, the arrangement is made constituting Sri Puttaramiah and Sri Narasimhan and others as Ministers; will they not lose such a splendid opportunity of critising the Congress?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There will be no talent missing even if you take away half a dozen men.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.— Hubli from which Sri Mohsin is coming, is a very important and premier city; but how is it that ever since 1957 it has not adopted municipal status. Is it not a reflection on the Congress administration, on the representatives of that area, on the Government that for the past three years. I am subject to correction-you have not been able to do away with the administrator's regime and have a democratic set up in Hubli. Even in K.G.F. the same thing has happened. When the Government is so touchy about groupism in municipalities, how is it that it is not touchy about groupism in respect of its own quarters. Groupism within party has been raised possibly to groupism within the Cabinet. Taking reasonable things into account, it will difinitely happen and this is not just by way of a curse; but what any reasonable person would anticipate.

We may not have time to illustrate all the charges which we have made, but the most important of them have already been illustrated with abundant evidence before this Hose and it is but appropriate that the Congress Party decides to admit this motion and let them do whatever they want later on in order to save themselves.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House now adjourns and will meet to-morrow at One O' clock.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Tuesday, the 7th March 1961.

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